

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

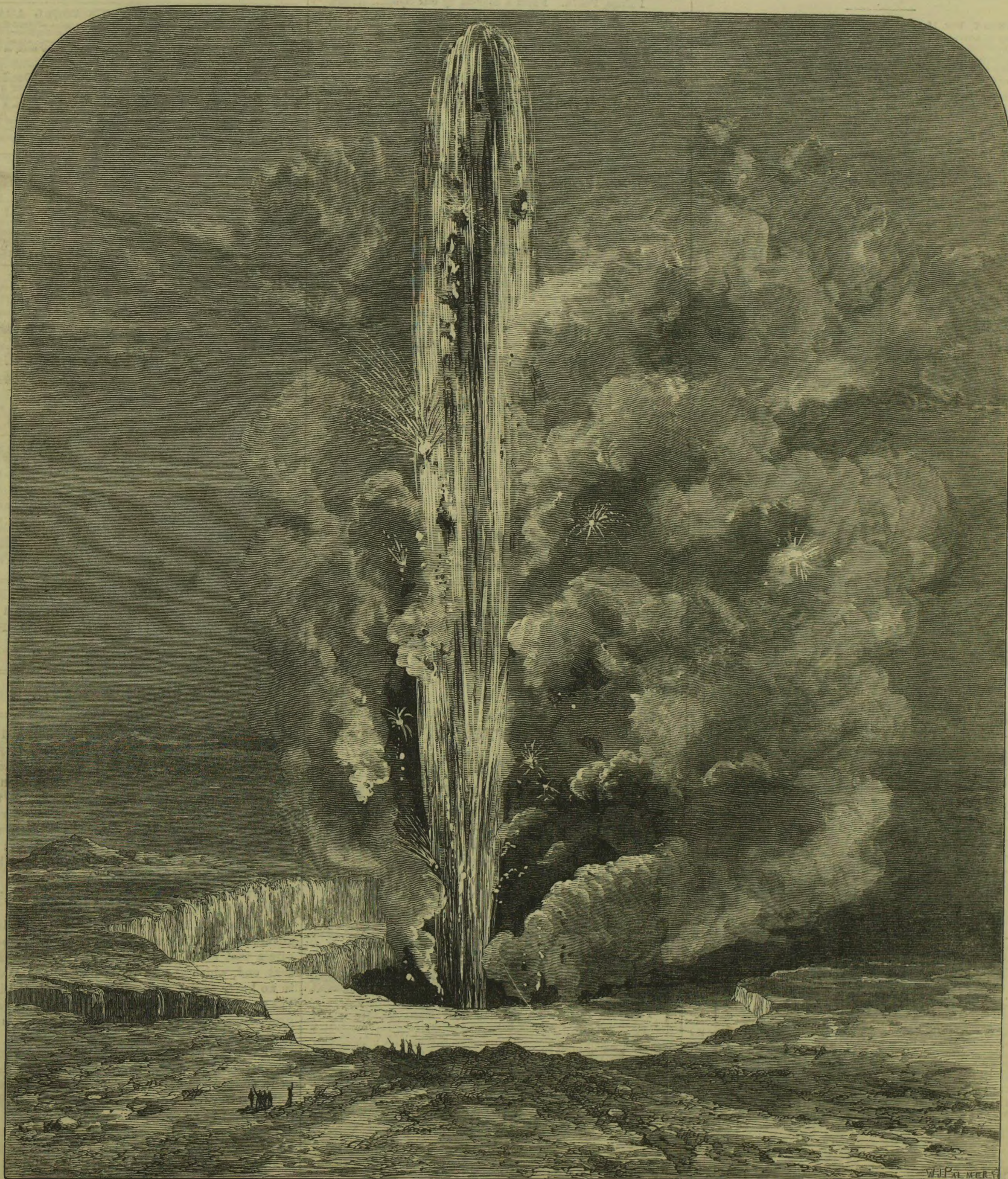


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VOLCANIC ERUPTION OF MAUNA LOA, SANDWICH ISLANDS.

also the resolution to forget not very remote instances in which history has supplied a contrary lesson. A Republic is virtually established in France, and there is no pretext that any party can at present hope to supplant it by a Legitimist, Imperial, or Orleanist dynasty. France is content with the Republic. But its working is sought to be committed to those who have ever been its determined enemies, who tolerate it merely because it does not tolerate something which they just hate more deeply, who would overthrow it to-morrow if they saw any chance of effecting a change to Monarchy, and who, did such a chance offer, would wildly offer battle to the Republic as a preliminary to offering battle with one another for the great prize, the throne. Those who may deem this an overcharged picture have studied the situation with the aid of misleading lights, supplied either by prejudice or from the more pardonable British habit of regarding foreign politics in an insular fashion.

It is due to those whom for convenience we call the Right to note their own avowed policy. It purports to be based upon the belief that, though Democracy has been crushed down for a time by the disasters of France, it is so far from being crushed out that it is regaining its strength, preparing for action, and everywhere manifesting malevolence towards authority. They are for trampling on the serpent now that its head has been bruised, and for rendering it innocuous in the future. They are not satisfied with the tremendous punishment which Communism received at the hands of the soldiery of the State, with the numerous executions which have been taking place at brief intervals ever since the defeat of the incendiaries of Paris, with the incarceration of the thousands who still await trial. All this they approve, but believe that the doctrines which led to the burning of the capital are still held by the masses, and that nothing but a very strong Government—one which they call a *Gouvernement de combat*—can safely be intrusted with the interests of the nation. They are prepared to support a system of stern repression, and they have already given proof of this by forcing on interference with the preparation of petitions and with the publication of certain vacation addresses. This is all plain and fearless speaking, and it is perfectly justifiable from the point of view of the Right, nor is it becoming to charge upon them that all their alarm for order is a pretence for carrying on intrigues for power. Men must have lived long in France, or at least among Frenchmen, to know how utterly they mistrust and how bitterly they hate those of different social opinions from their own. We have no reason to doubt that the Right are in earnest in believing that nothing but the presence of a foreign enemy on the soil, and the conviction among the lower orders that the army would be true to society, and would at need be reinforced by the Germans, that prevents another revolution and the uprearing of the Red Flag.

But, granting their sincerity, and, for the purpose of argument, even allowing that their private politics are secondary considerations with them, what of their wisdom? In what way has M. Thiers shown himself unequal to the great trust which the nation reposed in him, the people electing him in six-and-twenty places, and the Assembly ratifying the choice of the people? Has not order been preserved, at least outside Versailles? Have not the finances of the country shown the restoration of general confidence, and is the enormous—we might say the unparalleled—success of the great Loan forgotten? Is not Commerce shaking off her paralysis, and making all the harbours glad? Has sedition manifested itself anywhere? Is not the army so well in hand that it was only the other day that it was suspected of an excess of readiness to deal with a possible crisis? And are not now the "friendly enemies," as has been above suggested, doing the work of observation and police? In what way can the Right hope to better the situation? Assuming their patriotism, it would be satisfactory to know by what reasoning they discover that to disturb a Conservative Republic, which all but themselves allow to be working well, and by arraying against a new Government every Liberal in France, from the most moderate Reformer to the fiercest Revolutionist, they are advancing the interests of the nation, or improving the chances of a Monarchy. Incompetent to solve this problem, but assured that the conduct of the Right is fraught with the gravest peril, we may rejoice that, for the moment, a collision is prevented; but we own ourselves unable to join in the anticipation that M. Thiers has acted wisely in making his remarkable concessions.

THE COURT.

The Queen held a Court at Windsor Castle on Thursday week for the reception of the Japanese Ambassadors, who arrived at the castle at one o'clock. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duke of Edinburgh, entered the Throne-Room at half-past one o'clock. In attendance upon her Majesty were the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess Dowager of Athole, Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Emily Cathcart, the Hon. Mary Lascelles, and the chief officers of state of the Royal household. The Embassy was presented to the Queen by Earl Granville. Mr. Aston, interpreter, and Major-General Alexander, C.B., in attendance upon the Embassy, were likewise presented by Earl Granville. The chief Ambassador addressed her Majesty, and afterwards presented a letter from the Mikado of Japan. The Queen made a gracious reply to the Ambassador's address, after which the Embassy retired. Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B., her Majesty's Envoy in Japan, was introduced to an audience of her Majesty by Earl Granville, who also had an audience of the Queen. Luncheon was served in the dining-room after the reception, and the Embassy left the castle at half-past two o'clock for

London. Subsequently her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Sutherland, took a drive. The Queen's dinner party included the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess Dowager of Athole, Lord Wrottesley, Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, Colonel the Hon. W. J. Colville, and the Hon. Mary Lascelles. Her Majesty's dinner party on the previous evening included Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Lord Chancellor.

Yesterday (Friday) week the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by Prince Christian, went shooting at Bagshot. The Duchess of Sutherland left the castle. The Queen's dinner party included the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian, the Duchess Dowager of Athole, Lady Susan Melville, Major-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, and Sir John Cowell.

The Duke of Edinburgh left the castle on Saturday last. On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Stopford A. Brooke officiated. Princess Christian visited her Majesty. Earl and Countess Granville and Colonel H. F. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby dined with the Queen.

On Monday the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe and the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone dined with her Majesty. On Tuesday Princess Christian visited the Queen, and remained to luncheon.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, has taken her customary daily drives. The Queen has sent £5 to the boy Hughes, who was tossed by a bull in Windsor Park.

To-day (Saturday) is the eleventh anniversary of the death of the Prince Consort. The Queen is surrounded by all the members of the Royal family now in England.

The Earl of Kenmare and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. H. J. W. Byng have succeeded Lord Wrottesley and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Gunton Hall, where they had been on a visit to Lord Suffield, on Saturday last. Their Royal Highnesses travelled, via Dereham and Lynn, to Wolferton, and arrived at Sandringham House at three o'clock. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Bishop of Winchester, the Earl of Carnarvon, Earl and Countess Cowley, Colonel Reilly, Mr. T. W. Gibbs, and Sir Arthur Helps arrived at Sandringham on a visit. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, with the Duke of Edinburgh and their other guests, attended Divine service at Sandringham church. The Bishop of Winchester preached on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, after which the Bishop baptised the Abyssinian servant of the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses stood as sponsors, the Prince presenting Selim to the Bishop, and bestowing upon him his new name, Albert Alexander. On Monday the Prince and Princess received the Japanese Ambassadors at Sandringham House, and entertained their Excellencies at luncheon. Subsequently the Prince, with the Duke of Edinburgh, left Sandringham for Six-Mile Bottom, near Newmarket, where his Royal Highness, with the Duke of Cambridge, has during the week entertained a shooting party. The Prince has contributed 100 gs. to the Danish Inundation Fund. The Countess of Macclesfield has succeeded Lady Emily Kingscote as Lady-in-Waiting to the Princess.

Princess Christian laid, on Saturday last, the foundation-stone of St. Mark's Parochial Schools, St. John's-wood.

The Japanese Ambassadors gave a diplomatic banquet, on Saturday last, at the Buckingham Palace Hotel. On Tuesday a deputation of the council of the Evangelical Alliance was received by the Ambassadors, and presented a memorial asking that all enactments against the Christian religion might be repealed throughout the dominions of the Emperor of Japan. In the evening their Excellencies were entertained by the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., and Mrs. Kinnaird.

His Excellency Count Beust has returned to the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, from visiting Sir John and Lady Sebright, at Beechwood, Herts. His Excellency had a dinner party on Saturday last.

The Duke and Duchess of Athole have left Thomas's Hotel. The Marquis of Headfort and the Ladies Taylour have left Grafton-street for Headfort House, in the county of Meath.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have left St. James's-square for Knowsley, Lancashire.

The Earl and Countess of Kimberley left town, on Monday, for Kimberley Hall, Norfolk.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton have arrived at Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray, from Heaton Hall, Manchester.

The Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres have arrived at Florence.

The illness of Viscountess Beaconsfield is so serious that Mr. Disraeli has been compelled to postpone his visit to Glasgow.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS IN HAWAII.

Our Engraving is an illustration of the grand fireworks of Nature. It shows the phenomenon of a pillar of fire rising from a crater, on the summit of a mountain nearly as high as Mont Blanc.

At the end of last August an old missionary of Hawaii, the excellent Titus Coan, wrote to Mauna Loa, the American geologist, that another eruption of Mauna Loa had taken place. A vast cloud of fiery vapour rose above the lofty volcano; at times it formed a magnificent column at least 2000 ft. in height. Though seen at the distance of many miles, the changes of this illuminated pile were distinctly apparent. It was, indeed, a glorious sight when the head expanded and spread out a palm-tree of fire. Mr. Coan is now beyond his three score years and ten; but this ardent Christian philosopher would have mounted the snowy heights, as he had often done before, but for sickness in his family. Another, however, gained the summit and told the tale.

Mauna Loa, almost 14,000 ft. above the level of the sea, is one of the many volcanic peaks of that Island of the North Pacific, Hawaii; but this, the largest of the Hawaiian or Sandwich group of islands, instead of being like its fiery rival near the frozen zone, is fanned by the voluptuous airs of the tropics. It is but one eighth the area of Ireland, though a very Switzerland of mountains and valleys. The well-known port of Honolulu, half way between China and California, is in the neighbouring smaller volcanic island of Oahu.

Eruptions have been so numerous and on so magnificent a scale in Hawaii, that the attention of geologists has been much attracted towards it since Captain Cook, its discoverer, was murdered at the foot of one of its basaltic cones.

Among the many hundred peaks from which the fiery current has flowed none has been so celebrated in modern times as that of Mauna Loa. The highest point is 13,950 ft. above the sea. It is, however, a double mountain, the loftier peak being Mauna Kea. This has nine cones about its top, while

Loa is but a single dome. Upon the side, though 10,000 ft. below, spreads out the largest burning crater in the world—Kilauea. In that crater 3,000,000 square yards are sunk nearly 1000 ft. below the rim of the crater. A number of boiling cauldrons are perpetually hissing there with their bubbling lava, which has repeatedly overflowed, to the devastation of whole provinces around.

It was in this lofty seat of Plutonic fury that the goddess Pélé was fabled to dwell. Whenever the Hawaiian devotees neglected their offerings or otherwise incurred her displeasure she would cast forth storms of stones and ashes, pour out rivers of lava, and shake the country with earthquakes. She had brothers and sisters with her in this pleasant palace. Among these were the king of steam, the rain of night, the thunderer, the fire-child of war, the cloud-holder, and the fiery-eyed canoe-breaker. Tradition says that a monster hog came out of the sea to court the fair lady of Kilauea. As she declined his tender proposals, he grunted out his displeasure in a furious discharge from the ocean. But the goddess replied to his gallantry by such a deadly rain of fire as drove back the very waves of the raging sea, and sent Tampua in hasty retreat to the quiet sea caverns below.

One of the first Christian converts was a Princess of the island. As the natives feared to accept the new faith of the missionaries from a fear of Pélé, the brave Kapiolani resolved to break the charm. She walked up to the dreaded home of Pélé, on Mauna Loa, and on the brink of the yawning chasm dared the goddess to come. She called upon her, in the name of Jehovah, to appear in all her fiery horrors, and assault, if she dared, the champion of the Cross. There, below the heroine's feet,

The fiery jets, fierce bubbling, chase each other
Like flame-famed couriers on their burning track,
Then disappear, lost in the raging gulf;
Ever with northward flow the current sweeps,
Crackling and sparkling in red fissures deep,
As the cooled surface breaks, like fields of ice,
And dark red lava heaps in fiery drift.

But Pélé resented not this invasion of her domain, nor punished the daring speaker. Around, at a distance, stood the trembling, weeping natives, entreating earnestly for their mistress to return. She called out aloud,

"I will descend into this crater, and if I do not return safe then continue to worship Pélé; but if I come back unhurt you must learn to adore the God who created Pélé."

The beautiful Princess then descended 1000 ft. below, into the very bowels of Mauna Loa. She stood beside the lake of fire. She cast in the sacred berries which it had been thought death to hold there. She contemptuously stirred with a stick the sluggish, surging mass, and laughed at the power of Pélé. She returned to her home in triumph, and her heroic act was the conversion of many a heathen soul.

Above this terrific scene of volcanic violence rises the snow-crest of Mauna Loa. Eruptions are less frequent from the summit than from the crater at its side. But in 1843 a current of lava poured forth from it. This was repeated in 1852, though the point of issue was 4000 ft. below the top. In 1859 a stream ran fifty miles before it leaped over a mighty cliff into the ocean. When first it burst from the womb of the mountain it formed a mighty arch of fire 250 ft. in height, and then rolled down in a succession of wonderful cascades from crag to crag. In 1863 a dreadful eruption took place. Earthquakes of frightful energy shook the whole island. In ten seconds every building in a whole district was overthrown. A smiling valley, in which a flourishing village was nestled and large flocks and herds were depastured, suddenly threw forth a vast volume of boiling hot mud, and soon after that a flood of cold water. Along the coast the sea rose and fell, to the desolation of several villages.

In August and September of this year a still more wonderful eruption took place on Mauna Loa. On the huge platform, four times the height of Vesuvius, are two large craters, and two much smaller ones. The two former are Mokuaweweo and Pohakuhanalei. The first is that which was convulsed last year. One who visited it in quieter times described the crater walls as being 470 ft. deep on one side and 784 ft. on the other. As many as seventy distinct layers of basalt were counted in one part. Dr. Judd descended the nearly perpendicular wall to the bottom. There he had to walk over ridges of clinker and basalt, running from 10 ft. to 50 ft. high, which took him two hours to cross. Here and there he noticed stupendous caverns, lined with the delicate fibres of volcanic matter, called Pélé's-hair. This hung about like cobwebs. Yet the crater was so still and peaceful that he ventured to plant some orange seeds in the moist and rich soil, in the hope that future visitors might gather the luscious fruit there.

The last visitor to Mokuaweweo has another tale to tell. He could trace the oval crater three miles round. He could see the floor on which Dr. Judd had trod in safety. But a portion of this had given way, perhaps 100 ft. below. In one part of this depressed basin was a pool of fire. It was from that he saw this singular column rise. He calls it "a magnificent fountain of liquid lava, about 75 ft. in diameter, that sent its volume of brilliant, sparkling, molten matter to a height estimated at 500 ft. in a compact and powerful jet."

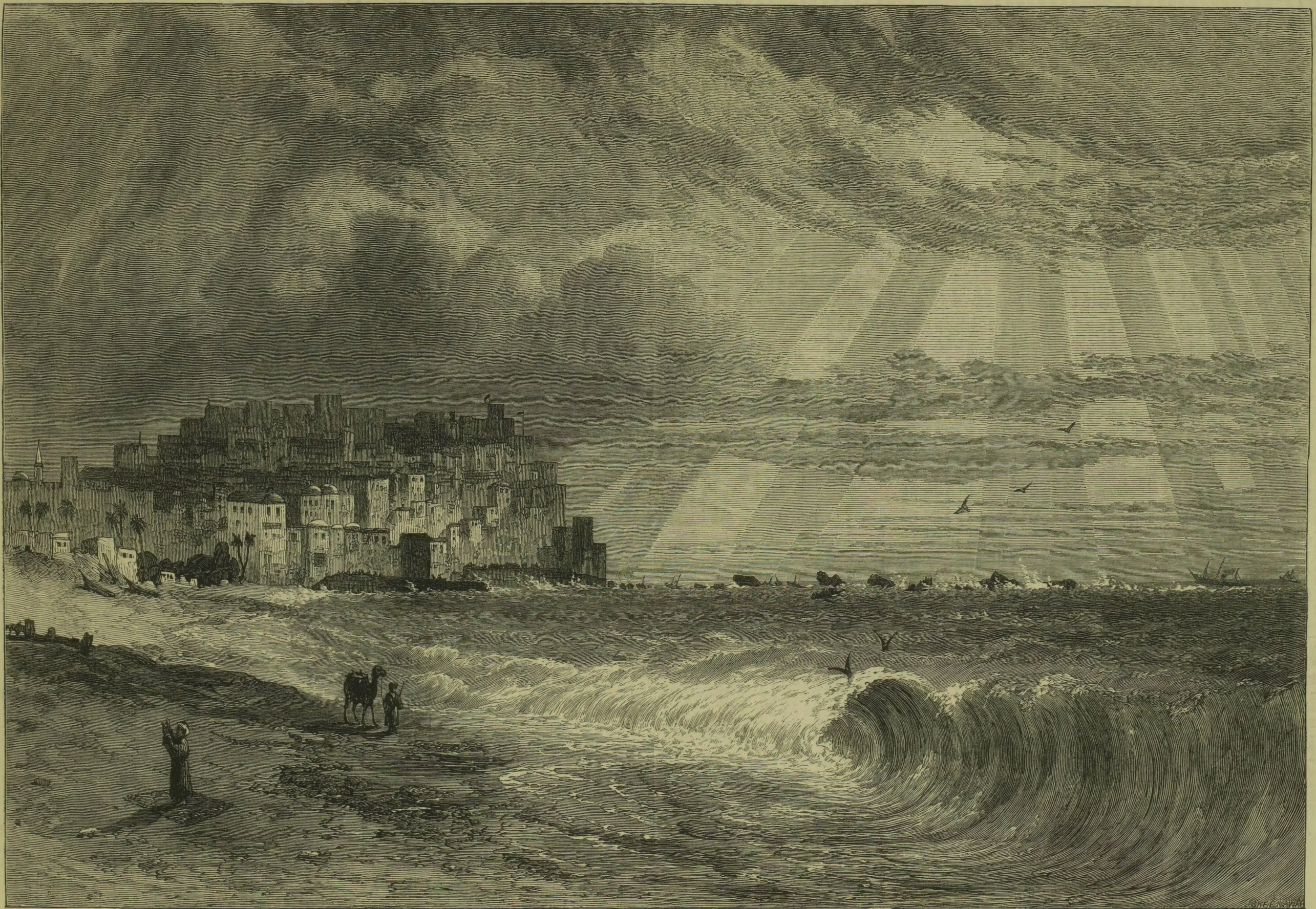
As he looked downwards and across, at a distance of three quarters of a mile, he saw that the fountain formed an arch. The fiery current rose in a slightly slanted direction, so that the mass fell perpendicularly in the descent. The roar of the flames was as the sound of a heavy surf upon the shore. But the fountain carried up with it enormous masses of white-hot rock. "These," he says, "as they fell and struck upon the black surface of the cooling lava, burst like meteors in a summer sky." He compares the report of these explosions to the heavy rush of ponderous waves against the rock-girt shore.

At night the sight was glorious indeed. The column still rose from the burning lake. Fiery falls were seen along the course of the flaming river below, while the fiery foam swirled round the waves of this terrific cauldron.

To sing sweetly of home delights does not incapacitate one from snatching up the war-trumpet on occasion, and blowing some good rough blasts, as is shown in a small volume, entitled "Songs for Sailors," by W. C. Bennett, published by King and Co., of Cornhill. Dr. Bennett, whose fame has hitherto chiefly rested on his delicious domestic poems—in which the Worn Wedding-Ring shines with special brilliancy, and Baby May stands out quite an historical character—has here, in varied measures, but always vigorous and racy idiomatic, as such songs should be, told the doings of our brave sea-lions. Not venturing an opinion as to the probability of the songs and ballads being adopted, as the author hopes they will be, by our bluejackets, it may be safely stated that he has done right well to describe, in ringing verse, our great naval fights. Nor are tenderer themes lacking in this volume, though all smack strongly of the sea. It is with pleasure we note that Dr. Bennett has initiated a system of issuing at the same time a library edition and a cheap edition for the people.



VISIT OF M. THIERS TO HIS HOUSE IN THE PLACE ST. GEORGES.



JOPPA, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF MR. H. A. HARPER'S VIEWS OF THE HOLY LAND.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Law has been prompt. On one Monday the stokers conspired to plunge London into darkness, and to leave us to the mercies of the roughs and the thieves, and on the following Monday a first instalment of the conspirators are led away from the presence of the magistrate to undergo six weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour. "Any fine would be paid by your union," said Mr. Lushington, "and the object is punishment and example." One of the sentenced men is a delegate, and for him, of course, there can be no kind of compassion felt; and, whatever regret may be expressed at the necessity of punishing the more ignorant dupes, that necessity is undeniable. The course which the magistrate has taken will be universally approved, except by unionists. The dangers which the metropolis has escaped are not to be spoken of lightly, and this also should be remembered. The movement of the stokers took the dangerous classes by surprise as much as it did honest men. Thieves had no time for organisation, or shopkeepers might have had a black week to look back upon. Could we suppose that another attempt of the same kind could be made, matters might be different; and therefore it is the duty of the authorities to make it as certain as human precaution can make it, that nothing of the sort shall ever be tried again. The most deterrent measures are the most wholesome. Out of evil sometimes comes good; and those who band together in selfishness, regardless of the claims of society upon all citizens, could hardly have hit upon a more efficacious way of demonstrating to all classes, high and low, how very base are the principles which are now set up as "the working-man's economy." They have, in a week, arrayed against themselves both the reason and the instinct of society.

A quotation is not oftener worked harder than we are now working the celebrated passage in "Macbeth" in which the storm on the night of the murder is described by Lennox, whose "young remembrance could not parallel a fellow to it." But if we must quote, perhaps there is no piece of compact poetry in which the vulgar and also the supernatural terrors of a tempest are better depicted. Chimneys are blown down, but there are also terrible and mysterious cries in the air. Of the former incident we have had plenty this week; and even churches have, in spite of thermatology, to yield to the power of the spirits of the air, and to stand "uncapped and humble." As for the more ghostly suggestion, people have supped so full on literary horrors of late years that imagination will not now wake up at the call of the wind, let it blow never so menacingly. Yet Gray has said that there is nothing so like supernatural voices as the sounds "between the gusts," but then Gray lived before sensational literature was known. One may note, however, in recollection of the most fearful night which has occurred for years, that those who were afraid neither of falling chimneys nor shrieking ghosts had saddening thoughts for those at sea, and that in the morning the journals were hurried through with a fierce anxiety. The tales they told that day and since were miserable enough, but the destruction seems not to have been in proportion to the seeming violence of the tempest. This thought may hereafter bring comfort to those whose friends are on the deep.

We are not favoured with a supply of light topics at a season when they would be specially welcome. People must, I suppose, make up their minds to reserve their cheerfulness for Christmas, when, indeed, for several reasons, Mark Tapleyism is usually much needed. It is remarked that the suggestions of "jolliness," of which we used to hear a good deal after Mr. Charles Dickens began to write about Christmas, are not now inflicted upon us, and that we are to be allowed to be content with the average amount of joyous exultation caused by monotonous and indigestible fare and the society of those whom, if we are good people, we see about three times a week all the year round, and, if we are not, we do not particularly care to see at all. Perhaps, for human nature is a very contradictory nature, we shall declare that our holidays have been all the pleasanter that no pains were taken to insist upon our enjoying ourselves. Suppose, for once, that our eloquent and invaluable advisers adopt the same rule in regard to our Christmas duties, and do not preach us charming, yet irritating, little sermons, showing that if we take home the Stereoscopic Mysteries to our children we ought to send toys to the workhouses; and that if we look forward with pleasure to seeing

The glasses sparkle on the board,
The wine gush ruby bright,

we have a sacred duty to those who do not drink out of glasses, and certainly do not drink wine. I write in the interest of the legitimate recipients of charity. I believe that those who are inclined to do their duty will do it without being incited thereto, and that they do not care about being preached at. Also, I disbelieve in the efficacy of the preachment as regards others. But one good thing our instructors can do. Let them prevent well-meaning but foolish folk from misdirecting their kindness. Teach such people to confide their alms to those (the police magistrates best of all) who will relieve on the principle of just selection.

Mr. Frank Buckland is always bringing us delightful news. It was but the other day that he announced the birth of Guy Fawkes, the heir apparent to the hippotamus house, and now he apprises us that at the other end of London—namely, at Jamrack's famous zoological caravanserai—a young rhinoceros has "taken the trouble to be born," as it is said of the nobleman in the French comedy. A male of the species perished on the voyage, a fact which recalls that one's boyhood was afflicted by a tragic tale of another rhinoceros, a very large one, which was coming over to astonish our fathers; but, for some reason, perhaps a superstitious one, the sailors threw the poor monster into the sea, for which crime one used to hope that

Though their barque might not be lost,
Yet it might be tempest tossed.

Let us hope that the little *unicorns* will thrive, and also that pains will be taken with his education, as we who brought him hither have our responsibilities. By nature "all the species of rhinoceros are very touchy in their temper, and liable to flash out into anger without any provocation whatever." We did not exactly want proof that a great creature may be at once pachydermatous and very aggressive, but the illustration has its value.

I find this "in the papers"—at least in one of them which arranges barter of commodities. "Wanted, good commentary on the Bible. Can give in exchange first-class game fowls." Is this genuine, or a sly satire? One prefers to believe that the advertiser gives up keeping fighting-cocks and takes to serious matters; yet, if really in earnest, he would surely destroy such instruments of evil instead of handing them to somebody else. But if he means a hint that commentators are always ready to fly at one another, he might have conveyed that fact in a more becoming way. His levity does not speak well for his sincerity.

M. THIERS AND HIS HOUSE.

It will be remembered that one of the frantic acts of futile spite and vengeance perpetrated, a year and a half ago, by the furious fanatics of the Paris Commune, was to destroy the private mansion of M. Thiers, in the Place St. Georges, about the same time that they pulled down the Napoleon Column in the Place Vendôme. The French National Assembly at Versailles, upon the recovery of Paris from that carnival of democratic insanity, resolved that the veteran statesman's house should be rebuilt at the public cost; and the work has since been carried on quietly, with occasional visits from M. Thiers when he can spare half an hour to drive out in his carriage, and to relieve his mind from the incessant toils of his political dictatorship, which has lately been rendered more difficult by the hostility of Parliamentary factions. The scene of his arrival, upon one of these occasions, at the gate of his old residence, for the purpose of inspecting the builders' work, is shown in our Illustration, with the crowd of bystanders waiting to see him, and willing to greet him with cheers for the sake of a bow from the great little man, in due return for the civility they have bestowed upon him.

JOPPA, OR JAFFA.

The Exhibition, at Messrs. T. Agnew and Sons' Gallery in Waterloo-place, of Mr. H. A. Harper's Sketches and Drawings made in the Holy Land, Egypt, Nubia, and Constantinople, has been noticed with approval by our critical reporter of the Fine Arts. Our Engraving represents his View of Jaffa, the ancient Joppa, that well-known, but very incommensurable, seaport on the Syrian coast, which is still the ordinary approach to Jerusalem, and which was used for maritime traffic in King Solomon's reign. It has no harbour, but the steamers, from Alexandria or elsewhere, lie off the shore, a mile and a half or two miles distant, if the weather is calm. If the weather is rough, and the wind blows on shore, they dare not stop, but must go on to Beyrout. When the steamer is about to land passengers here, a crowd of Arab boats is soon around her, all the men yelling at the top of their voices, for the luggage to be thrown overboard to them. The entrance to the port is not inviting; a long reef of partly sunken rocks, extending a mile in front of the coast, has but two practicable openings, and the one usually taken is only 12 ft. wide. The position of the boats going out in Mr. Harper's view shows where this opening is situated. The little town is built on a rounded hill; and many of the streets are ascended by steps. It has a market-place full of Arabs, and great business is done in oranges. The bazaar is rather poor, but the town is full of picturesque bits. On the land side it is surrounded with orchards of oranges, apricots, lemons, and other fruit. At Jaffa the traveller gets horses for Jerusalem, which is about forty miles distant. A colony of Germans, who are Christian missionaries, have built a neat suburb at Jaffa.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE QUEEN'S TOBACCO-PIPE."

The Board of Customs keep a warehouse in the London Docks for the storage of tobacco upon which the import duty is not yet paid. This warehouse, extending over a space of five acres, covered with a framed iron roof supported on pillars, is capable of holding 24,000 hogsheads of tobacco, valued at £4,800,000. The casks are piled two deep along the passages and alleys, which stretch a length of several hundred feet. There is a separate warehouse for the finer sorts of tobacco, and a cigar-floor, which may contain 1500 chests of cigars. Beneath the tobacco warehouse are vaulted cellars for 70,000 pipes of wine and spirits. At the north-east corner of this vast establishment is the kiln, in which damaged tobacco and other commodities, found in such a state that the importers do not think it worth while to pay the duty upon them, are destroyed by fire. The former has a tall chimney, which is humorously compared to the stem of a smoker's pipe. It is fed pretty frequently with the waste and refuse of an immense trade. Our Illustration, from a sketch on the spot by Mr. Murray, shows the men employed in this department of her Majesty's service hoisting bags of condemned tobacco into the furnace. Various other worthless articles of import are consumed in the same manner.

"THE PRISONER."

In the picture bearing this title, by the well-known French artist J. L. Gerôme, a painful incident of Arab or Turkish social life is presented to our view. Some unlucky culprit, who has offended against the laws, or has otherwise incurred the anger of the Bey or ruling Pacha, finds himself in durance vile; his bare feet and legs tied with a strong rope, his hands manacled by a wooden clasp that acts like a pair of stocks, and his whole person ignominiously muffled in plenty of sackcloth, embarked like a bale of luggage in the boat which conveys him to a prison. By a refinement of cruelty, which may not have been intended in the sentence of his judge, this poor fallen man is denied even a quiet moment, as he passes across the open water, to repeat his prayers and vows of resignation to Allah, before the door of his gloomy and fetid cell is to be shut upon him, it may be for years, and it may be for life. A vagabond minstrel, with a malicious leer in his face, sits at the stern of the vessel, probably hired for this occasion by the enemies and persecutors of this hapless victim, to disturb his meditations with ribald songs of insult and mockery, accompanied by the twanging lute. The toil of the slaves at the oar, and the tediousness of the passage to the solitary soldier on guard in the bows of the slow-moving barge, are thus beguiled with a kind of music which cannot be so agreeable to the captive passenger they have in charge. He would pay them handsomely to let him jump overboard, if the bow-string or the scymetar is to be applied to his throat as soon as he lands at the gate of the gaol. The Engraving of this picture is from a photograph published by Messrs. Goupil and Co.

A mass meeting was held in Sheffield, on Tuesday night, to protest against the East African slave trade. Resolutions were adopted condemning the traffic.

Promise was given by General Sir Hope Grant—after a lecture at Aldershot on Tuesday, on the subject of the Prussian "Kriegspiel"—that a class would soon be established at our central and principal standing camp, to enable the officers of the field division to understand the game.

Mr. Grant-Duff, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for India, addressed his constituents of the Elgin district of burghs on Tuesday evening. The speech of the hon. gentleman consisted chiefly of a review of the progress made by Liberal principles since he first sought the suffrages of the constituency, fifteen years ago.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Dec. 12.

The so-called crisis, which for some time past has agitated Paris and Versailles and awakened a lively interest throughout France, has this week entered upon a new and unexpected phase, which would seem to render a return to that stable order of things for which the bourgeoisie is, as usual, sighing more remote than ever. The Government have met with a new check; the Committee of Thirty appointed by the bureaux of the Assembly to consider the Dufaure proposition counted no less than nineteen members of the Monarchical party, as opposed to eleven Republicans. The majority, bent, as heretofore, upon weaning back the President of the Republic to their views, entered into dignified negotiations with him which resulted in a shuffle of the Ministerial portfolios, one of which—that of Finance—has fallen to the well-known representative free-trader, M. Léon Say. The public, alarmed at the new victory obtained by the Right, and energetically prompted into action by the Republican deputies, commenced petitioning for the dissolution of the Assembly, a proceeding which, to the surprise of everyone, the Préfet of Police thought himself justified in interfering with, inasmuch as many of the petitions were circulated in the wine-shops and cafés of the capital. But the most important movement of all is the agitation for the dissolution of the Assembly which has just manifested itself within the walls of the theatre of Versailles, bringing Gambetta into the tribune to declare that "a debate on the question of dissolution, too long delayed, had, under the pressure of the manifestations of public opinion, now become indispensable." The Right, on its part, feeling that it was "high time the attacks on the Assembly from without should be confronted in the tribune," it was arranged, to the mutual satisfaction of the contending parties, that on Saturday next the formal discussion on the question of the Assembly dissolving itself should take place.

The Ministerial changes embrace the transfer of M. de Goulard from the Finances to the Interior, and the confiding the portfolio of Public Works to M. de Fourton, an insignificant member of the Left Centre of the Assembly, while that of the Finances is given to M. Léon Say, Préfet of the Seine, who is replaced in the latter post by M. Calmon, late Under-Secretary of State for the Interior. No one believes that this combination is likely to last long. If MM. Léon Say and De Fourton are less ardent Republicans than MM. Victor Lefranc and Tassarene du Bort, whom they replace, they are scarcely less obnoxious to the Monarchical majority of the Assembly. The nomination of the former, from a purely commercial and financial point of view, is naturally not without interest, for M. Say is a warm partisan of free trade, and during the spring debates upon financial questions he frequently voted against the Government of which he is now a member. The appointment of M. de Fourton, one of the representatives of the fifth bureau in the Committee of Thirty, as Minister of Public Works, required a fresh election to take place, which resulted most unfortunately for the Government, the Duc de Broglie, one of its most violent adversaries, being the successful candidate.

While some ninety deputies who compose the Extreme Left have been issuing a manifesto demanding the dissolution of the Chamber and calling for petitions to that effect, the more moderate Republican deputies have submitted a counter-project of reforms to the Committee of Thirty. This demands the prolongation of M. Thiers's power for four years, the nomination of a vice-president, the partial renewal of the Assembly, the formation of a second Chamber, and Ministerial responsibility. It is almost identical with the Government scheme, to which, by-the-way, it is rumoured, the Right are willing to accord their support; but on the distinct condition that the President completely detaches himself, from this time forward, from the Republican party.

No little sensation has been caused by the temporary alliance of the Bonapartist with the Orleanist and Legitimist parties. A rumour is current to the effect that this astounding alliance is due to a *mot d'ordre* from the Vatican. Solicited, it is said, by the Empress Eugénie, the Pope has exhorted these hitherto hostile forces to rally round the principle of Monarchical authority. One thing is quite certain, that the three leading Bonapartist journals, the *Pays*, the *Ordre*, and the *Gaulois*, have announced their formal adhesion to the Conservative majority in the Assembly. They do not, they say, renounce the principles, rights, or hopes of their own party, but consider it the duty of all Conservatives to unite against the dangers threatening society. On the other hand, the Duc de la Rochefoucauld Bissac, a leading Legitimist, has become an honorary member of the *Cercle de l'Appel au Peuple*, a Bonapartist club founded by M. Rouher.

On Tuesday a veritable hurricane swept over Paris and its environs, doing considerable damage to public and private property. Stacks of chimneys were toppled over and many trees were torn up in the promenades, and in the Bois de Boulogne and de Vincennes, in addition to which several summer chalets in the environs were literally blown down. The Seine, too, which had been subsiding to its usual level, rose much higher than it hitherto has done.

BELGIUM.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber of Representatives Count de Theux de Meylandt, Minister President, read a Royal decree which accepts the resignation of General Guillaume, the Minister of War, and intrusts the vacant portfolio to Count d'Aspremont Lynden, the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

SPAIN.

The King has so far recovered from his recent illness that he was able, on Monday, to receive a deputation from the Asturias, who came to express their loyalty to the Infante. The state of siege has been raised at Bejar, and the country appears to be returning to an orderly state.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly has re-elected to the Federal Council the following old members:—MM. Welti, Cérésolo, Scheik, Sherer, Knussel, and Naef. The only new member is M. Borel, from Neuchâtel. M. Cérésolo has been elected President of the Confederation for 1873, and M. Schenk Vice-President.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has created eleven new members of the Upper House, amongst whom are Professor Hüfer and Baron Louis Haber.

GERMANY.

The recovery of the Prince Imperial is progressing most favourably, so that he was able on Monday to go for a drive.

The Upper House of the Prussian Diet, on Monday, passed the Districts Administration Bill by 116 votes against 91, and thus ends the political crisis in Prussia.

RUSSIA.

The "Knights of St. George" were entertained at a banquet

in St. Petersburg on Monday. The Czar proposed the health of the German Emperor, "the oldest knight of the order."

The Empress returned to St. Petersburg on Thursday week. The capital was gaily decorated with flags.

The Czar and Czarovna have removed from Tsarskoé Selo, to reside in the Palace of Anitchkoff.

AMERICA.

The total electoral vote was given as follows:—300 for General Grant and 68 for Mr. Greeley.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill, though not without considerable opposition, giving power to the Government to add six sloops to the United States navy.

Mr. Orr, Governor of South Carolina, has been nominated by President Grant Minister at St. Petersburg.

The troubles in Louisiana have culminated in the House of Representatives having first impeached Governor Warmouth and afterwards suspended him. In the meantime the negro Pinchback acts in the Governor's place. The result of the State election is declared valid by the Federal Courts.

The report of the United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs states that, exclusive of those in Alaska, there are 300,000 Indians within the limits of the United States, of which number 97,000 are civilised, 125,000 semi-civilised, and 78,000 wholly uncivilised. The report is chiefly devoted to a general review of the Indian policy of the Government.

A terrible fire has occurred in New York. The Fifth Avenue Hotel has been burnt down, and several female servants have lost their lives.

Sir Bartle Frere was received in audience, last week, by King Victor Emmanuel, who handed to the leader of the Zanzibar expedition a gold medal, bearing his Majesty's effigy, to deliver to Dr. Livingstone as a token of his esteem.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has determined to send two missionaries to China and two to Japan, the funds having been provided by the generosity of "Two Friends."

The first responsible Ministry has been formed at the Cape. It consists of Mr. Molteno, as Colonial Secretary and Premier; Mr. D. Villiers, Attorney-General; Mr. C. A. Smith, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works; the Hon. Dr. White, Treasurer-General. The Hon. Richard Southey, the present Colonial Secretary of the Cape Colony, will shortly leave for the diamond-fields, where he is to be Lieutenant-Governor. The war that took place in the Transkeian territory between Krelli and Gangelizwe has terminated in favour of the former.

The Emperor of Germany has, through the Board of Trade, bestowed on three British seamen, William Swanney, John Tulloch, and John Swanney, of Kirkwall, a medal each; and on three others, Hugh Swanney, William Tulloch, and Robert Tulloch, of the same place, a remuneration of £1 each, in recognition of their praiseworthy services in rescuing, with great exertion and danger to their own lives, the crew, five in all, of the German ship *Antoine*, of Stralsund, which vessel was stranded and totally lost near the island of North Ronalds-hay in April last.

THE CATTLE SHOW AT ISLINGTON.

Smithfield Club Cattle Show on Monday opened at the Agricultural Hall under very encouraging circumstances—the number of entries, the quality of the animals exhibited, and the attendance of visitors being all something above the average. The Queen and the Prince of Wales are among the exhibitors; his Royal Highness carries off several prizes for excellence in the shorthorns and Norfolk polled cattle which he has sent in, and the name of her Majesty occurs several times in other departments of the reward list. The number of cattle entries was 426, of which 33 were Devons, 28 Herefords, 44 shorthorns, 22 Sussex, 12 Norfolk and Suffolk polled, 12 Scotch Highland, and 12 Scotch polled. The sheep classes contained 166 entries, and there were 59 entries of pigs. The three animals selected to compete for the grand prize as the best in the show were—Mr. Overman's Devon steer, which obtained the first prize in that class; The shorthorn which obtained the first prize for Sir W. de Capel Brooke in that class; and the Scotch polled ox exhibited by Mr. J. Bruce, of Burnside, Fochabers, Elgin. After a most exciting competition of nearly an hour the shorthorn was removed; and after a further struggle between the Devon and the Scot, the blue ribbon of the show was finally awarded to the latter. The £40 cup for the best heifer or cow in any of the classes did not cost the judges so much trouble. The final heat lay between Mr. T. L. Senior's Devon heifer First Fruit and the Rev. R. B. Kennard's shorthorn heifer Oxford Lady, and was determined in favour of the Devon. Awarding the £100 champion plate for the best animal, male or female, did not occupy long. It lay between the Devon and Scot, and the latter carried the day. Prizes in money and plate to the extent of £2000 were awarded.

The annual meeting of the Smithfield Club was held on Tuesday, when the Duke of Richmond was unanimously elected president for the year 1874.

The Engraving of Pope's Birthplace, in our Number last week, was from a photograph taken by Mr. W. Strudwick.

An exhibition of fossils and other interesting geological specimens was opened in the Corporation Galleries, Glasgow, yesterday week, under the auspices of the Geological Society of that city. In connection with the exhibition a conversazione was held in the galleries in the evening.

Lady Doughty, *in extremis*, was, on Saturday last, examined by counsel for the Crown and for the "Claimant," at Tichborne House, near Alresford. The answers of the lady were given with great clearness; and it is understood that she emphatically expressed her disbelief in the identity of "the Claimant" with her nephew, Roger Charles Tichborne.

A meeting of Americans resident in London was held at the Langham Hotel, last Saturday evening, when, upon the motion of Mr. Hugh McCulloch, resolutions were adopted lamenting the death of Mr. Horace Greeley, extolling the purity of his private life, and referring to his services to his country and to humanity.

At a meeting of hospital secretaries and treasurers on Wednesday, at the Mansion House, convened by the Lord Mayor, a committee was appointed to take the proper steps to introduce into the metropolis the custom of "a Hospital Sunday." This means that in every church and chapel collections shall be made on behalf of the hospitals.

From the wild region of Prawl Point, on the coast of Devon, there comes a terrible story. An Italian seaman, who had formed one of a crew of a ship which lately ran ashore at Prawl, made a sudden and unprovoked attack upon several persons in the village, and wounded them with a knife. A party started in pursuit of the fellow and, as it was found impossible to disarm him, one of them struck him on the forehead with a cutlass, and instantly killed him.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Aitken, R., to be Rector of St. John's, Coventry.
Atkins, Richard White; Curate of Chittlehampton, North Devon.
Atkinson, John; Perpetual Curate of Rydal, Westmorland.
Banks, Eldon Surtees; Prebendary of Yatesbury in Salisbury Cathedral.
Batellor, Cornelius; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Bilston, Staffordshire.
Bennett, B. E. W.; Rector of Corby.
Bindloss, Edward; Chaplain at Archangel, Russia.
Bowles, T.; Curate-in-Charge of St. Mary's and St. Leonard's, Wallingford.
Brande, William Thomas Charles; Rector of Burton with Coates.
Brierly, G. H.; Curate of Wilmsham.
Campbell, William Fraser; Vicar of Kintbury, Berks.
Cavill, G.; Rector of St. Pancras, Chichester.
Cochrane, W. Rupert; Rector of Langton, near Spilsby.
Cornish, T. B.; Vicar of North Rode, Cheshire.
Crawhall, S. J.; Curate of Watford; Vicar of Monkton Nun, near York.
Crowdy, J. G.; Curate of Pershore; Minor Canon in Winchester Cathedral.
Davies, Robert Powell; Curate of Holy Trinity, Bridgwater.
Dickenson, F. Binley, Curate of Astbury; Vicar of Ashford, near Staines.
Edmonstone, C. W.; Vicar of Christ Church, Horsey.
Eyre, J. R.; Curate of St. Paul's, Liverpool; Deacon of Chester Cathedral.
Gardiner, Edward Imber; Vicar of Aston Rowant, Oxon.
Garland, R.; Vicar of St. Peter's, Congleton, Cheshire.
Gibson, Samuel, Rector of Gratwick; Vicar of St. Paul's, Forebridge, Stafford.
Glyn, Henry Thomas; Prebendary of Yetminster Prima.
Gough, J.; Vicar of Long Road, Somerset.
Greator, E.; Vicar of Croxdale.
Green-Armistage, Joseph North; Perpetual Curate of St. Thomas's, Lancaster.
Harding, George Thomas; Rector of St. Peter's, Bristol.
Haslam, W.; Incumbent of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair.
Helmere, Thomas; Rector of Beverstone, Gloucestershire.
Hook, Walter; Rector of Porlock.
Hughes, Edward; Rector of Llanbedr-y-Cenlin, Carnarvonshire.
Hughes, J. H.; Vicar of Haverhill, Suffolk.
Jackson, M. S.; Rector of St. Paul's, Norwich.
Kirkby, E. B. W.; Vicar of Ware, Herts.
Lett, Francis Neville; Assistant Chaplain at Buenos Ayres.
Lewis, Joseph Pollard; Vicar of Wiston, Pembrokeshire.
Lomax, Charles Henry; Rector of St. John the Baptist's, Heaton, Mersey.
Low, John Low; Vicar of Whittonstall, Northumberland.
McLean, G. G.; Vicar of the district church of St. James's, Nutley, Maresfield.
M'Swiny, John Henry Herbert; Chaplain at Cronstadt, Russia.
Malim, H.; Vicar of Great Wakering, Essex.
Mangin, S. W.; Vicar of St. Martin's, Salisbury.
Maughan, James Slade; Curate of Holy Trinity, Weymouth.
Mellish, William John; Vicar of Bardeney, Lincolnshire.
Millett, Edward; Rector of Ganthby, Lincolnshire.
Mulgrave, the Earl of; Perpetual Curate of St. Mark's, Worsley.
Nelson, John Horatio; Rector of Shaw-cum-Dunnington, near Newbury.
Northey, Edward William; Perpetual Curate of Chaddeuden, Derbyshire.
Peacock, John; Rector of Fulbeck, Lincolnshire.
Pitcher, Amos William; Vicar of St. Mary's, Wakefield.
Richardson, F. H.; Vicar of Belgrave-cum-Birstall.
Ridley, Charles George; Vicar of Huddesby, Lincolnshire.
Salmon, F. S.; Vicar of Gittisham.
Senior, J.; Vicar of Horton-in-Ribblesdale, Yorkshire.
Smallwood, G. A.; Vicar of Barrow-on-Trent cum Twyford, Derbyshire.
Steward, C. J.; Rector of Ashby, Suffolk.
Stowell, John Granger; Rector of St. Peter's (Oldham-road), Manchester.
Swainson, Charles; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Highhurst Wood.
Syer, Thomas; Vicar of Ravensden, Bedford.
Tait, Walter James; Vicar of Tavistock, Devon.
Taylor, R. V.; Curate (sole charge) of Hildington, near Rotherham.
Talbot, Ebenezer Rushton; Vicar of St. Botolph's, Knottingley, York.
Walters, John Vodin; Incumbent of St. Columba's, Haggerston.
Watts, R. R.; Rector of Laverstoke; Vicar of Ninfeld, Sussex.
Watts, James; Curate (sole charge) of Orundale, Kent.
Webb, J. M.; Rector of Letheringsett, Norfolk.
White, R. A.; Vicar of St. Peter's, Ipswich.
Whitehead, Edward; Rector of Winchelsea.
Wightman, W. A.; Vicar-Choral of York; Vicar of St. John's, York.
Wyle, C. N.; Vicar of Maiden Bradley, Wiltshire.

The Poor Clergy Relief Corporation has received a gift of £1000 from "G. A."

The Rev. B. M. Cowie, the new Dean of Manchester, was installed, on Saturday, in the cathedral church of that city.

A memorial tablet has been placed in Winchester Cathedral to Miss Austen, the authoress.

The Bishop of Lichfield descended the pit of the Cannock and Rugeley Colliery Company at Rawnsley the other day, and held service amongst the colliers.

Bishop Piers Claughton, Archdeacon of London, delivered the first of his portion of the series of lectures under the dome of St. Paul's, addressed to men, on Tuesday evening.

A new church, St. Bartholomew's, at Bradford, which was founded in honour of the memory of the late Mr. Chas. Hardy, was consecrated on Tuesday, by the Bishop of Lichfield.

The foundation-stone of a new church about to be erected in Paddington was laid, on Monday, in the presence of a numerous body of spectators, by Lord George Hamilton, M.P.

The intelligence of the death of Chancellor Massingberd will be received with general regret. He was an influential member of the Convocation of the Southern Province, in which he represented the Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral.

A handsome testimonial, consisting of a library clock and a purse containing £150, has been presented to the Rev. G. T. Harding, M.A., by the congregation of Margaret Chapel, Bath, and other friends, on the occasion of his leaving that city for the rectory of St. Peter's, Bristol.

A course of Advent lectures will be delivered in St. Michael's, Wood-street, chiefly addressed to young men, on Friday evenings at eight o'clock:—On Dec. 13, by the Rev. Daniel Moore; on Dec. 20, by the Bishop-Designate of Mauritius (on the want of labourers in the missionary field); and on Dec. 27, by the Rev. Gordon Calthrop.

The following consecration of Bishops will take place to-day (Saturday), in Westminster Abbey, at eleven o'clock:—The Rev. Peter Sorenson Royston, D.D., for the Mauritius; the Rev. John Horden, D.D., for the Moose Factory District, Hudson Bay; and the Rev. William Armstrong Russell, D.D., for North China.

We learn with pleasure that the English residents at Dieppe are taking active steps to build a church for their own use. A handsome little church, in the Early English style of architecture, will shortly be ready for occupation. Although nearly £1000 has been contributed in answer to the appeal issued by the building committee, £600 remains yet to be raised.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Dean Stanley was on Wednesday elected one of the select preachers before the University of Oxford by a majority of 62. The number of placets was 349, and of non-placets 237.

The open scholarships at Wadham College, value £80 per annum, have been adjudged to Messrs. A. T. Pollard, from St. Peter's Grammar School, York; A. M. Cook, Wellington College; and C. H. Hinton, commoner of Balliol.

The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge gives notice of the resignation of Dr. Abdy, Regius Professor of Civil Law, at the end of the present year; and also of the election, on Jan. 29 next, to the Slade Professorship of Fine Art, now held by Sir Digby Wyatt, who is eligible for re-election.

Professor Huxley and the Marquis of Huntly, candidates for the rectorial chair in Aberdeen University, were nominated on Saturday. There was a large muster of students.

At a session of the council of University College, London, on the 7th inst.—Lord Belper, president of the college, in the chair—Mr. F. H. Holt, late of her Majesty's Consular Service in China, was appointed Professor of the Chinese language. The Ricardo Scholarship in Political Economy was awarded to

Mr. George Serrell, M.A. The examiners reported also that Miss E. Orme had shown a degree of proficiency in the subject which would have made her worthy of the scholarship in the absence of Mr. Serrell.

Yesterday week the 431st anniversary of the "Founder's Day" was kept with due honour by the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The successful candidates for the hexameter verse prize, presented by the Rev. E. Coleridge, a Fellow of Eton College, are Holloway (K.S.), Donaldson, and Vane.

On Monday a handsome silver tea-service was presented to the Rev. A. D. Gill, Head Master of the King's School, Bruton, by his pupils and other friends, on the occasion of his leaving, to take the Head Mastership of Maeclesfield Grammar School.

Mr. E. V. Hodge, B.A., has been appointed Second Master of the King's School, Gloucester.

The following have been elected to foundation scholarships (for the sons of clergymen) at Marlborough College:—C. E. Blackett-Ord; S. J. Daltrey, F. G. Heaven, J. M. Falkner, R. A. Farrar, D. Tait, C. S. Walters, E. Bryans, H. C. Tillard, H. R. Williams, R. F. Cholmeley, A. F. W. Davidson, N. H. Garland, E. G. Watson, and F. A. H. Du Boulay.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Bank rate was on Thursday reduced from 6 per cent, to which it was lowered on Nov. 28, to 5 per cent.

Lord Romilly, the Master of the Rolls, has announced to the leading counsel in his court that he intends to retire from the Bench early next year.

The Company of Fishmongers, at their court held on Wednesday, voted 20s. in aid of the funds of the City Orthopaedic Hospital, Hatton-garden.

On Monday evening the concluding meeting of the Farmers' Club for the present year was held at the Salisbury Hotel. The subject of discussion was the comparative results of large and small farm systems in providing food for the people.

Mr. Corney Grain gives his musical sketch, "Five o'Clock Tea," for the 200th and last time to-day (Saturday), at the Royal Gallery of Illustration. On Monday next he will present us with a new descriptive song, entitled "All Abroad."

The Company of Grocers has granted £100, the Company of Mercers 100s., and the Company of Leathersellers 10s. to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, erected on the separate, or cottage, principle, situated at Ventnor, Undercliff, Isle of Wight.

The two Actonian prizes of £105 have been awarded by the managers of the Royal Institution to the Rev. George Henslow, M.A., F.L.S., and to Mr. B. Thompson Lowne, M.R.C.S., for essays "On the Theory of the Evolution of Living Things."

The usual Christmas performances of Handel's "Messiah" will take place, at Exeter Hall, on Fridays, the 20th and 27th inst., being the Sacred Harmonic Society's forty-first annual performances. The principal vocalists taking part will be Mlle. Carola, Madame Sinico, Madame Patey, Miss Bariquez, Mr. Cummings, Signor Foli, and Mr. Santley; Sir Michael Costa conducting.

The Mansion House Committee for raising funds for the relief of the distress caused by the recent floods in Italy held another meeting in the Mansion House, on Tuesday. The Lord Mayor presided. It was announced that the subscriptions amounted to about £2700. Baron Heath said that two similar committees had been formed in Edinburgh and Glasgow, which communicated with Italy direct.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 108,206, of whom 35,383 were in workhouses and 72,823 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1871, 1870, and 1869, these figures showed a decrease of 13,668, 31,763, and 39,097 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 681, of whom 430 were men, 161 women, and 40 children under sixteen.

A great meeting was held at Exeter Hall, on Tuesday night, the special object of which was to enlist the sympathy of the working classes of London on behalf of the agricultural labourers. Mr. Morley, M.P., presided; and amongst the speakers were Sir C. Dilke, M.P., Archbishop Manning, Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., and Mr. Joseph Aroh, President of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union.—Two parties of Dorsetshire labourers left Dorchester and Bridport respectively on Tuesday for Liverpool, en route for Brazil.

A meeting was held in the library of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on Friday evening last, for the inauguration of the Medical Microscopical Society of London. The meeting was well and numerously attended, and Mr. Jabez Hogg was unanimously chosen first president of the society. The society has been established for the more systematic study of medical histology among the students of the various hospitals. It is also expected to bring together qualified medical men for the promotion of researches in structural and pathological histology.

Last week 2274 births and 1205 deaths were registered in the metropolis, the former having been 56 more and the latter 554 less than the average numbers. Eight persons died from smallpox, 10 from measles, 12 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 30 from whooping-cough, 26 from different forms of fever, and 17 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 108 deaths were referred, against 111 and 107 in the two preceding weeks. Four hundred and thirty-two persons died from diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, 56 deaths were referred to different forms of violence, 6 persons died through street accidents, and 100 deaths were registered upon the information of the metropolitan coroners.—During the week ending Saturday last 5439 births and 3198 deaths were registered in London and twenty other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The mortality from all causes in these towns was at the rate of 23 deaths annually to every 1000 persons estimated to be living.

Mr. Francis Galton presided, on Monday night, at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society. After paying tributes to the memory of Mrs. Somerville and Sir Donald MacLeod, Mr. Galton said that since the society had held its last meeting numerous geographical events had occurred. Sir Bartle Frere, he believed, would that night land in Alexandria on his way to Zanzibar. Lieutenant Grandy was at that moment off the coast of Africa, and, on or about the 15th, would land in Sierra Leone, and make the first step in his onward journey. Various astronomical observations made by Dr. Livingstone had safely reached the hands of Sir Donald Macleod at the Cape. Two important Australian expeditions were about to depart for two stations of the line of telegraph, and they had every hope that a large part of Western Australia would be explored. Lastly, her Majesty's ship *Challenger* was about to leave England fully and carefully equipped by the Government, at the instance mainly of the Royal Society, to make a voyage of discovery and scientific research.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE RUINS AFTER THE GREAT FIRE AT BOSTON.



THE LATE STORMS IN THE BALTIC: SCENE ON THE COAST OF FALSTER.



THE LATE STORMS IN THE BALTIC: SCENE ON THE COAST OF ZEALAND, OFF KJØGE.

FINE ARTS.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The winter exhibition of the Junior Water-Colour Society consists of the usual number of "sketches and studies," and also of some works which are entitled to be considered as drawings more or less finished. The latter, however, are not sufficiently numerous, nor are the *bonâ fide* "sketches and studies" of sufficient mark generally to render the present collection fairly representative of the society, even at this season, so many of the most esteemed members having failed to put in an appearance. With no contributions from R. Beavis, L. Haghe, H. B. Roberts, G. Shalders, C. Vacher, V. W. Bromley, H. Herkomer, J. Mahoney, and others, the present gathering must be seriously impoverished.

By far the most elaborate drawing in the room is "The First Provision-Boat for the Besieged Town" (58), by Mr. A. C. Gow, an artist of promise, whose career we watch with interest. Mr. Gow has the faculty, not common among our younger painters, of telling a story with dramatic propriety: his figures are always appropriate in character and expression. His draughtsmanship also, so far as regards the outlines of objects, is very exact and descriptive—due, probably, to the practice of designing book illustrations for the wood-engraver. Both the strength and the weakness of many of our water-colour painters derive from the same practice. In this drawing by Mr. Gow, for example, we receive our impression of the truth of the representation from the sharp boundary lines or contours of the objects, rather than from their general, modelled effect of light, half tint and shadow. Within the outline there is little more than vague tinting, and the work is incomplete as a picture. In short, the drawing-power takes the place, inadequately, of the painting-power in its full sense. The subject represents some besieged town of the Low Countries, during the latter part of the War of Independence. By, as we may imagine, one of the many exploits, such as are recorded in Motley and elsewhere, a transport-craft has passed the enemy's investing ships, and is seen entering a canal lock at the earthworks of a fortified town. It glides slowly in between quays lined with crowds of famished citizens. In the forepart of the ship stand triumphantly an old captain and a grave burgomaster. The eagerness and gratitude of the mass of people on the quays are well conceived without any repulsive display of the miseries of hunger. Mr. C. Green also gives proof of ability as a draughtsman in his humorous pen-and-ink study for a wood-engraving entitled "Land Once More!" (153)—a boatload of cockneys coming ashore from an hour's sail in a small boat. There is a good deal of completeness, too, of the right kind, as well as delicacy, in the so-called "sketch" for the larger drawing, exhibited two or three years back, representing an infant phenomenon behind the scenes at a Christmas pantomime receiving "Her First Bouquet" (199) from the Clown.

Mr. J. D. Linton—often unequal, though sometimes exquisite—reveals the weaker sides of his art in the unnamed drawing No. 230. A woman and her little daughter are bound for market, apparently, and behind them a man, smoking his pipe, sits on the sill of a cottage casement. What relations the figures have to each other, what story, if there be a story at all, it was intended to tell, are by no means clear. The finish is very unequal, and in parts over-soft and velvety. None of the younger figure-painters whose productions are distinguishable by skilful use of body colour and precision or facility of handling send important examples. Mr. Gregory has a few slight, but clever and characteristic, Norwegian sketches, as, for instance, "Travelling in Norway" (188) and "Flakbrod Bakery" (188). Mr. Small's pair of sketches, in one frame, of house-tops and a landscape, with boy fishing, are of a similar order of merit. Mr. Kilburne sends some agreeable, though prim and cold, combinations of figure and landscape. Mr. Skill contributes no less than twenty-three bits from the Britany coast. Scraps of sea-shore, with a single figure, usually of a girl, a sea-weed cart, and a few rocks—these furnish the scanty materials; and, united to monotonously sunny effect, are apt to surfeit the spectator, despite the artistic, vivacious, and truthful impression at first conveyed. One of the most careful examples is "Sunny Hours" (87), a girl waiting for the tide to lave her feet. Mr. C. Cattermole tries so evidently to walk in the steps of his eminent namesake that he is in danger of losing due recognition for his own proper facility of composition and sense of the picturesque. A word of praise is earned by Mr. Knight Keeling for his well-drawn "El Gitano" (213), and by Miss Farmer, for her pretty group of two sisters, called "The Portfolio." By the deceased member, Mr. Tidey, there are several chalk studies for a picture, which the lamented artist did not live to complete representing Pygmalion before his statue as it wakes into life. Mr. W. L. Thomas's "Tour in the Pyrenees" (14), a series of thirty small travel-jottings in one frame, are interesting, animated, and effective. Among works treated in a larger manner than is prevalent here we have specially to commend Mr. Hugh Carter's "Study of a Dutch Interior" (204), with a peasant woman preparing the humble family meal, and "Scene on the Coast of Holland" (231). The sobriety of colour, the keeping and tone, the pure unaffected sentiment, of these drawings are referable to foreign study and reflect the best qualities of the Continental treatment of similar subjects. Very different results from foreign training are presented in Mr. Bach's sketches, which are more than usually superficial, showy, and conventional. Mr. E. W. Fahey is not seen to advantage as a figure-painter. His studies of heads are immature in drawing and modelling, and they have the rather blackish opacity which characterises his studies of landscape and cottages, relieved generally against an evening sky, but which in the latter often very happily subserves the expression of certain effects of twilight.

The landscapes proper range, for the most part, on a mediocre and commonplace level. Mr. Hine's contributions are tender and refined, if sometimes tame, monotonous, and "woolly." Among his "sketches" here we prefer the smallest, such as the "Shoreham Harbour" (113), which is delicious in its quiet harmony and luminousness. Other good examples are "Herring Boats, Eastbourne" (19) and "At Worthing" (291). Mr. Collier is obviously an ardent follower of David Cox, but he preserves a sufficiently independent love of nature, and commands sufficient freshness and facility of interpretation to render his works not only acceptable but often admirable. Some of the truest sketches here are this artist's "Weald of Surrey" (184), with its focus of silvery light among the rain-clouds, his still more telling treatment of sky-effect in "Hills near Loch Awe—Twilight" (210), and his view of "Arundel Castle from the Park" (84). Mr. Orrock is another disciple of Cox, and till lately even the mannerisms of the master seemed sacred in his eyes. Mr. Orrock is, however, with rapid strides, passing from the letter into the spirit of his prototype, and his present drawings have a feeling for the beauty attainable by a broad rendering of nature which may fairly be considered as original. We commend to notice his "Leominster Church, Sussex" (75), four sketches of Arundel in one frame (205), and other contributions. Mr. Leitch's "Sunset" (241) and "Birks of Laver-

may" (185) evince at once the artist's power of nearly approaching nature, and, at the same time, reveal a degree of taste in composition and colouring which is, perhaps, not adequately appreciated. Mr. Mogford has some apparently direct studies from nature, such as "Sand-Carrying, Bossiney Hole, Cornwall" (26), which are free from the conventionalities of his Cornish coast scenes with sunset effects. Mr. Philp's sketches from the same locality are bright, but a little mannered. Mr. H. Johnstone's moonlight view "On the Orwell" (112), and his drawing of "Dawn," with its heavy mists hanging about the ancient monoliths of Stonehenge (112), are impressive. The following are also commended to notice:—"Chee-Tor, Derbyshire" (174) and "The Herd Laddie" (226), by Mr. Hargitt; the Tyrolean views by Mr. E. Richardson; Mr. May's "Heave and Away" (36), where the waves, though less prodigious, have more movement and equipoise than in the marine pieces by Mr. E. Hayes; some vigorous sketches by Mr. J. Fahey; and "Fountain of the Apostles, between Jerusalem and Jericho" (78), by Mr. Carl Werner, which, though hard, has an air of conscientious exactitude. Mr. Telbin's views of Venice have the best qualities of scene-painting. Mr. M'Kewan's interiors of Knole and Hardwick have much force of effect and richness of colour. Mr. Skinner Prout's views of Rouen, and a view of the "Crypt of St. Peter's Church, Toscanella, Italy" (176), by Mr. Cromek, are other architectural drawings entitled to mention. In still-life, Mr. Sherrin's fruit and Mrs. Daffield's flowers are unapproached here.

The restoration of the paintings of the choir-roof of Salisbury Cathedral, which are valuable specimens of thirteenth-century work, has been finished. The pavement of the choir, which is to be a mixture of encaustic tiles of the old pattern and of black and white marble, has been ordered by the restoration committee. There is a near prospect of the remaining works of restoration being brought to completion.

Messrs. Holloway and Son, the eminent print-sellers, of Bedford-street, Strand, who rank among the first authorities in London in everything relating to old engravings, have added a suite of "fine-art galleries" to their former premises. The new rooms are handsomely constructed and fitted. The contents are of a miscellaneous character. In a corridor only is one reminded of Messrs. Holloway's specialties by choice engravings of the Italian and other schools, and a series of etchings from rare and beautiful objects of art in England—samples of a set which the firm is about to publish. The collection in the new rooms comprises oil paintings ancient and modern, English and foreign, and water-colour drawings by deceased and living artists, most of them of a superior character; together with an assemblage of well-selected objects of art in metal, ceramics, glass, enamel, &c.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Alfred Rankley, a painter of considerable ability, chiefly known by his pictures of gipsy life and character.

Mr. S. Thompson, who executed the extensive series of photographs from objects in the British Museum, has undertaken to photograph some of the principal objects among the vast collection of antiquities discovered by General di Cesnola in the island of Cyprus—a collection which has been acquired for the Metropolitan Museum of New York.

The water-colour drawings and oil-paintings collected by the late Mr. John Mather, of Liverpool, and sold on Wednesday at Liverpool, by Mr. Branch, in about one hundred lots, realised nearly £5000.

THE FLOODS IN DENMARK.

The inundations caused by the great storm of the 13th ult. upon the low-lying Baltic shores of the Danish islands had most calamitous effects. The marvellous feature in all the descriptions is the speed with which the waters came rushing onward. "Something white," as the country people express it, was seen in the distance; it came nearer with frightful velocity, and in a few minutes proved to be a high, foaming, roaring wave, 2 ft. or 3 ft. in height, followed by others still higher, in rapid succession, and changing the whole country, with its farms and cottages, its fields and meadows, orchards, and groves of trees, into a wild sea. The waves meeting from different sides, the higher grounds were converted into islands, the water carrying with it the fertile soil, and covering the fields with a layer of sand and gravel. Along the coasts of Sealand, Funen, Lolland, Falster, and the smaller islands the flood peeled from the land a belt of highly-cultivated earth, cutting here and there deep slices out of it. Some parishes suffered to the extent of half or two thirds of the whole tilled area; a few all but disappeared. In Glosunde, a small village of Lolland, only ten farms out of more than forty are left standing; the greater part of the parish was submerged under 9 ft. or 10 ft. of water, and when it receded everything was ruined or washed away. In this parish alone twenty-six human lives perished. In another parish, Gjedesby-on-Falster, twenty persons were drowned, though only twelve corpses have been found. Three families have become extinct. Some of the small islets scattered about in the Belts were entirely submerged, and the inhabitants drowned, their boats having been carried away by the storm. The two illustrations we have engraved are from sketches by Mr. Holger Drachmann, an artist, of Copenhagen.

THE FIRE AT BOSTON.

The series of our Illustrations of the great fire which destroyed nearly all the mercantile quarter of Boston, Massachusetts, on the 9th and 10th ult. ends in this week's paper with a general view of the ruins, from a photograph taken by Mr. J. W. Black, near the place where the fire began, in Summer-street. It is satisfactory to learn, by the latest accounts, that the staple commercial interests of Boston, the dry goods, woollen, shoe and leather, and other clothing trades, seem likely to maintain their position, despite their enormous losses by the destruction of their whole stocks of those goods, which were very insufficiently insured. Not many dwelling-houses were burnt; it is reckoned that about one hundred families were forced to seek new homes; some poor people lost their furniture, and many workmen their tools. The chief cause of actual distress is, that ten or twelve thousand women, employed before in the clothing store, and a large number of men, have now been thrown out of work. A relief fund of 160,000 dollars is subscribed; and local committees of charity have been organised for this temporary want. The loss of life was small, considering the extent of the fire; but fifteen of the firemen were crushed by falling walls. The citizens owning property in Boston are now busied with plans for rebuilding the ruined streets.

A public grammar-school is about to be established at Lurgan, in accordance with the requirements of a will made by a local merchant named Watts, who died twenty years ago, leaving a sum of money, the interest of which (now amounting to £4000) was to be applied for the above object.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

There is in the House a body of members, small as a body, but personally and Parliamentarily influential, which may be called the Free Liberal class. They are essentially "candid friends" of the present Government, reserving to themselves, as they do, liberty to criticise Ministers and their doings to any extent; but generally, if not always, coming up to the mark when a crucial division is in presence, though they now and then vote rather wildly in Committees on bills. Of this class two types have lately been performing the pleasurable operation of liberating their minds before their constituents; for Mr. Horsman has been pronouncing at that haven of refuge for gentlemen whose memberdom is rickety—namely, Liskeard; and Mr. Dillwyn, who has as sure a seat as anyone, has been holding familiar converse with his electoral friends in Wales. Time was, and not so long ago, when Mr. Horsman could command a large House to listen to one of his comprehensive speeches, which had the particular merit of keeping everyone on the alert, because no one could ever tell what he would say next, and to what conclusion his inferential arguments would eventually lead up. His audience was always prepared to be startled; and, in truth, his addresses were very much like critical political essays in a quarterly review, delivered with a certain vigour and very fair rhetorical emphasis. It, however, seems as if—owing to physical causes, perhaps—Mr. Horsman is not so adequate as he was to the utterance of his orations. At any rate, the fact is that he has foregone long speeches, and confines himself to occasional brief elucidations of his ideas on matters in hand; and when, as he often does, he is critical on the Ministry, he appears to speak more in sorrow than in anger. His recent speech at Liskeard is a good illustration of his composition and his manner. As to the Government, he was downright effusive and almost affectionate in all that regarded their proceedings, except in the matter of the arbitrations with the United States which have just gone against this country. He was literal and sharp in comment, and he said things which are perhaps more in accordance with the feeling of the public generally than Ministers allow themselves to think. Eulogy on the House of Commons, and the capacity it developed for real work during last Session, approached to extravagance. But it seemed to have a genuine ring; and admiration was probably the stronger because, so far as ordinary observation went, the right hon. gentleman himself did not take any huge share of the labour. As a rule, Mr. Dillwyn's style of speaking is subdued; and, though he utters no uncertain sounds in expressing his opinions, he delivers them gently, and in some sort with a touch of sadness of manner which is, in its way, effective. He is essentially a Liberal, as a gentleman is a Liberal, and his assertion of his Liberalism contrasts pleasantly with the rough, unheavened, coarse mode of maintaining their principles which seems to be the pride of some persons below the gangway, amongst whom he sits, but of whom, in many senses, he is not of. He, too, is a ready critic of the Government, but a friendly one in the main; and, where a real Liberal measure is in question, he votes straight, to a certainty. In his recent intercommunication with his constituents he was characteristic generally, and on one point he came out strong, to use an expressive, though inelegant, phrase. He actually denounced the results of the American arbitrations, and talked of the honour and the rights of England, and the maintenance of them, in a manner which compared finely with the humble-pie acquiescence of most of your very Liberal members.

When those familiar with Parliament observed that a Mr. Campbell-Bannerman had been addressing the electors of Stirling, for a moment the gentleman who has represented that constituency since 1868, and who is now Financial Secretary to the War Office, was not recognised under his new cognomen. His identity, however, having been satisfactorily established, it is only his right to congratulate him on the tactical and agreeable manner in which, as a new-fledged official, he reconciled the duties, sometimes conflicting, of a popular representative and a subordinate member of the Government. Though he is modest in exhibiting it, there is a general opinion in the House that there is good stuff in this hon. gentleman.

The borough of Hackney is fortunate in that it is represented by two gentlemen who each, in his own fashion, has made himself prominent as a member. By a certain effusive earnestness and an appearance of no inconsiderable activity (physical as well as Parliamentary) Mr. Charles Reed has won his status in the House. Apart from a touch of what may be called conventicle-ism (the word is the only one to express what is meant) in his style, he is a good speaker—full as to matter, fluent and ornate as to language; and he has the good sense, not to press himself too constantly on the House. His colleague, Mr. Holms, may be characterised as his very antithesis. Whereas Mr. Reed is animated, genial, and sympathetic, Mr. Holms is hard and dry to an extent that induces a belief that he has not a particle of softening moisture in his system, political and natural. But a clearer thinker, a more lucid exponent of principles and opinions, palpably taken up after consideration and on conviction, could hardly well be. He has devoted himself to the military questions of the hour, and has a theory of his own, which he works out in speeches, which are models of arrangement and ratiocination, but which, because of the rigidity of his manner, the metallic ring of his voice, and the general aridity which pervades them, are as little agreeable to listen to as anyone who wished to avoid a process of irritation of the sensorium could possibly desire. It scarcely needed their speeches on a recent occasion to their constituents to prove that, however, to some their opinions may not be congenial, they are good members, and may be supposed adequately to represent a more or less Radical metropolitan borough.

Many persons who might happen to select Weymouth as a seaside resort might find it necessary to inquire—if they felt any curiosity on the subject—the names of the members for that borough. As these representative gentlemen a few days ago were conversing with their constituents an opportunity is afforded of introducing them to the abstract acquaintance of no inconsiderable portion of the British public through the medium of this column. Mr. Henry Edwards and Mr. Charles Hambro are characterised by nothing particular in the House, except that they are scrupulous in dressing for dinner every day, and by their air and appearance apparently desire to be thought to belong to the elegant and fashionable class of members. Both of them are steady voting-machines—one for the Liberal interest and the Government, and the other for the Conservative Opposition. They do not seem to have much, if any, political ambition, do not appear to want anything beyond the satisfaction of being members of Parliament, and by consequence members of that which has been called the most amusing club in London. Mr. Edwards has never, it is believed, caused the sound of his voice to be heard by the House, though, judging from a very well conceived and arranged speech which he gave to his electoral friends a short while ago, he is not wholly without the power of addressing an assembly. Mr. Hambro has pronounced one or two speeches, when dispute ran high at unholy hours of the morning, and they were characterised by spirit and readiness.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The following books, in addition to some others which are kept for early separate notice, have been received by us from the different publishers named, but only those of importance can be reviewed:—

John Murray: "The Black Sea, Caucasus, and Caspian," by Sir A. Cunningham.

Longmans: "Anthologia Anglica" (selections of poetry), by Howard Williams. "Ugones, a Tragedy," by G. F. Armstrong. "Nevia Cornubia," by W. G. Borlase. "Musical Criticism and Biography," by T. D. Eaton, of Norwich.

Macmillan and Co.: "On Building and Ornamental Stones," by Edward Hull. "The Runaway, a Story for the Young," by the Author of "Mrs. Jennings's Journal." "In the Golden Shell, a Story of Putting Up," by Charlotte M. Yonge. "Ribbons Stories," by Lady Barker. "The Good Voices, a Child's Guide to the Bible," by the Rev. Edwin Abbott.

H. S. King and Co.: "The Franco-German War to the Fall of Strasburg," by Colonel A. Borstlaedt and Major Dwyer. "Studies in Troop Leading," by Colonel von Verdé du Vernols. "Memoirs of Mrs. Letitia Boothby," written by herself, edited by Clark Russell. "Soldiering and Scribbling," by Archibald Forbes. "Briefs and Papers; or, the Bar and the Press," by Two Idle Apprentices. "Streams from Hidden Sources," by Montgomerie Rankin. "The Little Wonder Horn, New Stories for Girls," by Jean Ingelow. "Off the Skelligs," by Jean Ingelow, 4 vols.

Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.: "Marigold Manor; or, Mischief and Merry-making," by Angela Waring. "Corals and Coral Lands," by James S. Dana. "Sermons on Living Subjects," by Horace Bushnell. "Atlantic Essays," by T. Wentworth Higginson. "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," by Jules Verne.

Strahan and Co.: "The Red Flag and Other Poems," by the Hon. Roden Noel. "Chances and Changes," by Beatrice Alsager Jordan. "Sleepy Forest, and Other Stories," by Eustace Conder. "The True History of Joshua Davidson."

Chapman and Hall: "The Ocean," by Elisee Reclus (translated), with Maps and Illustrations, 2 vols. "The Man of the Future," by Alexander Calder.

Bell and Daldy: "Old Jewels Reset; or, Fables in Verse," by J. W. Croly, with 25 Illustrations by J. Proctor. "Hurst and Blackett: 'Father Godfrey,' by the Author of 'Anne Dysart,' 3 vols. "Personal History of the Horse Guards," by J. H. Stookey.

Cassell, Petter, and Galpin: "Sunday Chats with Sensible Children," by Clara Mateaux. "Fairies Told Again," illustrated by Gustave Doré. "Wonderful Adventures Among the Native Tribes of America," "The World of Wit and Humour," "Present Pastimes of Merrie England," by F. C. Burnand, with Coloured Illustrations by J. E. Rogers. "The Vegetable World," by Louis Figuier. W. Blackwood and Sons: "The Six of Spades," by the Rev. S. Reynolds Hole. "Middlemarch," by George Eliot, Part VIII., concluding the story.

Smith and Elder: "Russian Conspirators in Siberia, a Personal Narrative," translated by Evelyn St. John Mildmay. "Marchmont of Redlands," by E. S. Maine, 2 vols. "Introduction to the Study of Dante," by J. Addington Symonds.

Routledge and Sons: "Little Barefoot," translated from Auerbach by H. W. Dulcken, with 75 illustrations by Vautier. "A Boy's Adventures in Australia," by William Howitt. "Original Poems for Infant Minds," complete edition. "The Playfellow," by Harriet Martineau, in 1 vol. "Holiday Stories for Boys and Girls," by Lady Barker. "Our Pet's Coloured Picture-Book," "Walter Crane's Picture-Book," "The Children's Table-Book," 60 illustrations by Harrison Weir. "The Sunday Album for Children," "The Coloured Album for Children," "Christian Melville," by the author of "Matthew Paxton." "The Letter of Marque," by Lieutenant C. R. Low. "Old Mother Hubbard's Picture-Book," "The Henry Penny Picture-Book," "The Home Affections Portrayed by the Poets," with 100 engravings.

A. and C. Black: "Elements of Zoology," by Andrew Wilson.

Seely, Jackson, and Halliday: "From the Nile to the Jordan; or, Exodus of the Israelites," with 14 autotype views after David Roberts, R.A. "Childhood and Youth in Holy Writ," with 12 photographs from paintings. "Historical Illustrations," by Paul Delarocche, 12 autotypes. "Chapters on Bible Classics," "The New Year's Bargain," by Suban Colledge, with illustrations by Addie Ledyard. "Hymn Stories," by Edis Searle. "Infant's Magazine," "Children's Friend," "Friendly Visitor," "Busy Bee; or, Adventures of Bessie Allen," "Jessie's Work," by Mary Shipley. "Not Forsaken," by Agnes Gibberne.

F. Warne and Co.: "Griffin's Fairy Tales," illustrated. "The Young Squire," by Mrs. Elliott.

Groombridge and Son: "The Ivy, a Monogram," by Shirley Hibberd, with coloured plates. "Fairy Mary's Dream," by A. F. L., with coloured illustrations by the author. "Anecdotal and Descriptive Natural History," by A. Romer.

Griffith and Farran: "Buds and Blossoms; or, Stories for Children," "Granny's Story-Box," "Grandmamma's Relics, and Stories about Them," by C. E. Bowen. "Sagas from the Far East; or, Kalmuk and Mongol Tales." Tinsley Brothers: "Musical Recollections of the Last Half Century," 2 vols. "Paris After Two Sieges," by William Woodall.

S. Tinsley: "Percy Lockhart," by S. Willoughby Baxter, 2 vols.

T. Nelsons and Sons: "Life in the Primeval World" (translation), by W. Davenport Adams. "Spain and its People," by Eugene Pottou (translation), with 150 illustrations.

Edmonston and Douglas: "Glimpses of Life in Victoria," by a Resident.

W. Nimmo: "George's Enemies," by Ascot R. Hope. "Pious Jemima," "The Twins of St. Marcel," by Mrs. A. S. Orr.

Dean and Son: "Guess Me," a Collection of Riddles, by Frederick Planché. "Dogs, their Points, Whims, and Instincts."

Ellis and White: "Love is Enough; or, the Freeing of Pharamond," a Morality, by William Morris.

Tribner and Co.: "Times and Places; or, Our History (of Stones)," by a Stone.

Baillière and Co.: "The Religion of Rome described by a Roman," translated by W. Howitt. "Responsibility for Disease," by J. H. Balfour Browne.

C. Bean: "The Travelling Birds," by Outhbert Collingwood.

Ward, Lock, and Tyler: "The Walton Mystery," by Louise C. Reynolds.

Bradbury, Evans, and Co.: "The New History of Sandford and Merton," by F. O. Burnand, 76 illustrations.

Hodder and Stoughton: "Una; or, The Early Marriage," by the author of "Redlands."

Christian Knowledge Society: "Castle Cornet, an Historical Tale of Guernsey," by Louisa Hawtrey. "The Life of Bishop Patteson."

Reeves and Turner: "Anecdotes of Celebrated Men and Women," by W. O. Hazlitt.

Ben George: "Peter Parley's Annual for 1873."

Bentley and Son: "Our Work in Palestine" (Exploration).

Henry Frowde (Bible Warehouse): "The Book of Common Prayer."

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

MY COUSIN MAURICE. A Novel.
By Mrs. CARRINGTON. 3 vols., crown 8vo, 31s. 6d.
An individual, quite unknown to the Publishers, having claimed the authorship of the above Work (which was published anonymously), and having had the assurance to give orders for gratuitous copies on the strength of this assumption, the Publishers think it necessary to mention the fact publicly, as they have reason to believe the practice is by no means uncommon as regards works published anonymously. By the consent and desire of the Author, her name is now given for the first time.

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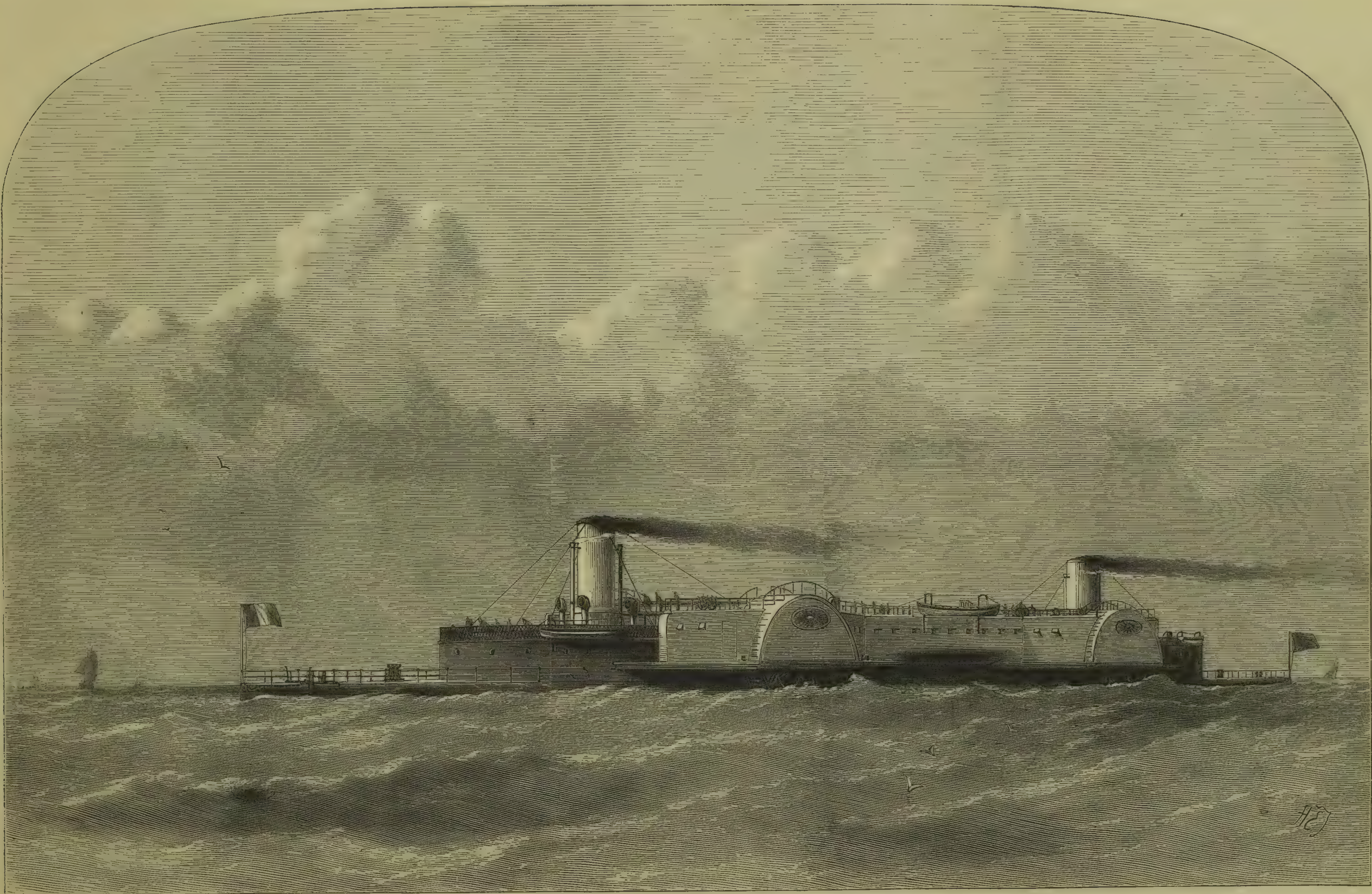
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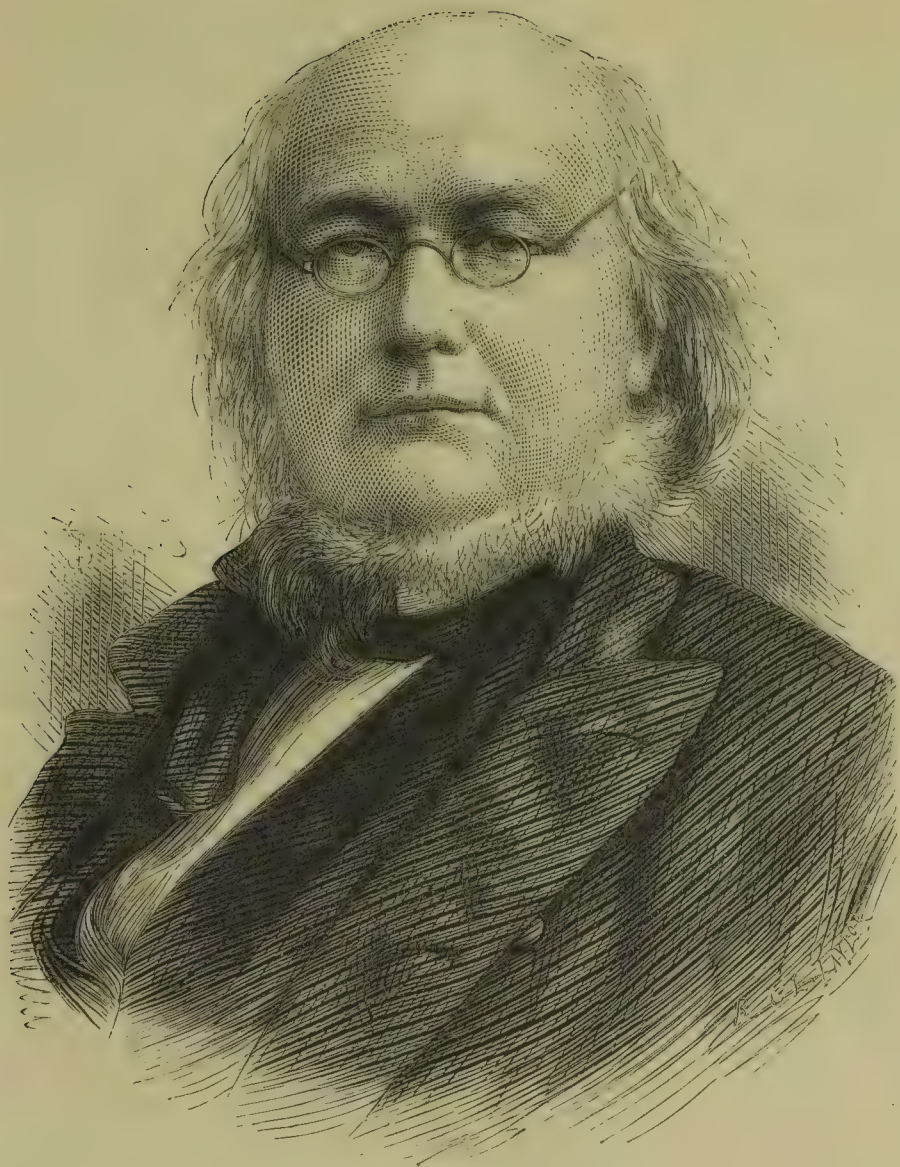
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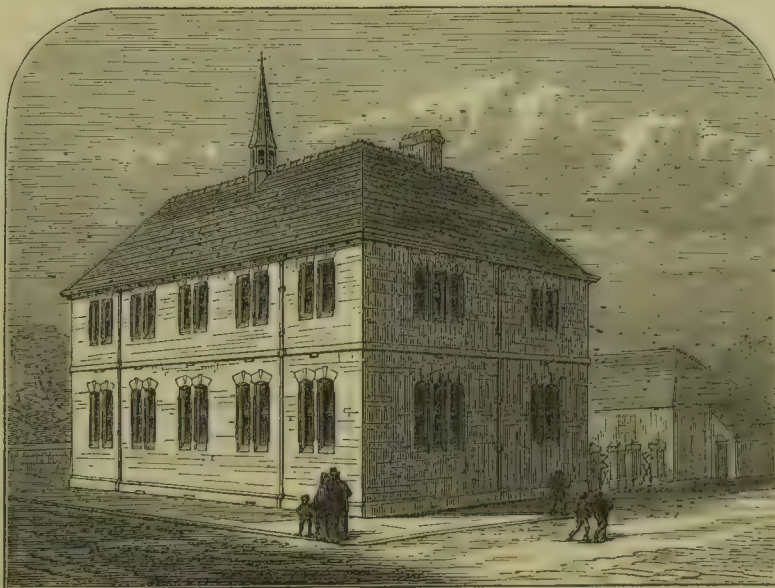
This enterprising, but eccentric, American journalist and politician, who was lately the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the Presidency in opposition to General Grant, and who died on the 29th ult., was in his sixty-second year. He was born in 1811 at Amherst, New Hampshire, and was apprenticed to a printer at Putney, in the State of Vermont. He removed to New York, and set up a weekly paper, in which he advocated the Socialist views of Fourier. In 1841 his well-known daily paper, the *New York Tribune*, was started, and that journal was conducted by him, as proprietor and editor, till a few months ago. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1848, but did not long retain his seat in that assembly, nor did he ever hold office. As an enthusiastic Abolitionist, he was much in favour with the Republican party during the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln; and his zeal for protection to the American manufacturing interests, with a vehement antipathy to free trade, made him popular with a large class in New England and Pennsylvania; but the inconsistency of his public conduct, and the indiscreet and intemperate language he often used, were ill calculated to secure the confidence of earnest and enlightened reformers. His nomination for President, which was the desperate act of a malcontent section of Republicans, allying themselves with the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, proved an utter failure; and it is said that the mortification he had lately suffered, with sorrow for the death of his wife, caused the attack of brain fever which has put an end to his life. Personally, Horace Greeley was liked by those who knew him, as a generous and kindly man.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Sarony, of Broadway, New York.

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The late Sir Donald Macleod, who was unfortunately killed by an accident in getting into a Metropolitan Railway train, at the Gloucester-road Station, on the evening of the 28th ult., was one of the most experienced and highly esteemed Indian statesmen of the day. He was a son of the late General M'Leod, of the Bengal Engineers, and grandson of a Scottish laird, Donald M'Leod, of Ross-shire. He was born in 1810, in India, and was sent home for education, first at the High School, Edinburgh, subsequently in private institutions in England, until 1826, when he obtained an appointment in the Indian civil service, and proceeded to Haileybury, where he was a contemporary of the late Sir G. Edmondstone, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, Sir J. P. Grant, now Governor of Jamaica, and Lord Lawrence. At Haileybury he took high honours in the native languages, mathematics, and drawing. During the first three years of his career in India he was employed at Monghyr, in the province of Bengal; then for twelve years in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. For a short time he assisted the late Colonel Sleeman in the suppression of murders by Thugs and Dacoits; and for six years filled the office of Magistrate of Benares. He gained a high reputation by the happy influence he exercised over all classes of the people and the manner in which he secured their co-

operation in matters of local improvement and the repression of crime. His success as Magistrate of Benares led to his promotion, in 1849, to the important post of Commissioner of the territory then recently acquired from the Sikhs, and known as the Trans-Sutlej States. There his rare powers of conciliation had ample scope in smoothing the difficulties and allaying the animosities incidental to the successive domination of Sikhs over Rajpoots and Englishmen over Sikhs. In 1854 he became Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, and during the crisis of 1857 was, with Sir Robert Montgomery, one of the trusted councillors of Sir John Lawrence, who has borne testimony to the value of his services and his serene and resolute bearing in that trying time. In 1865 he was, on the recommendation of Sir John Lawrence, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and shortly afterwards received the honour of Knight Commander of the Star of India, the Companionship of the Bath having been granted him in recognition of his services in 1857. After holding office five years and a half as Lieutenant-Governor, he handed over the government to the late Sir Henry Durand, and returned to England from a service of upwards of forty years,

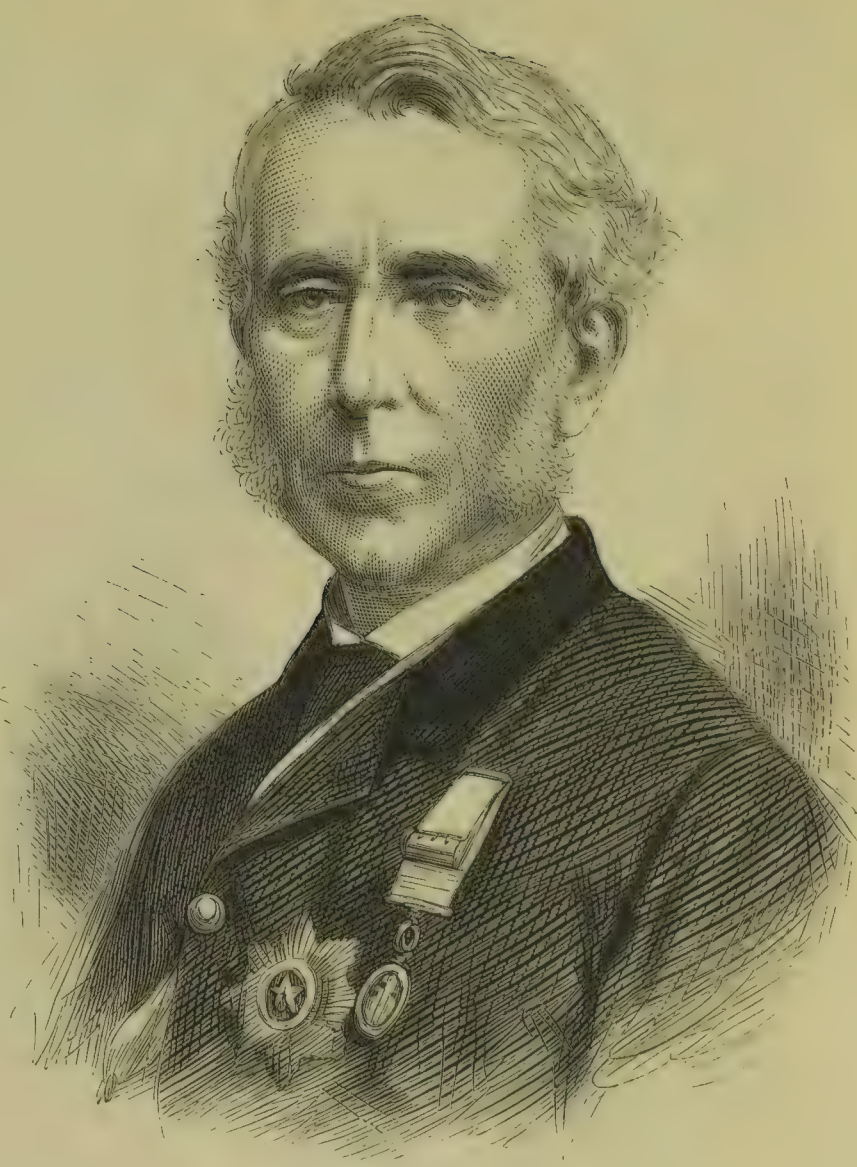


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A numerously-attended conference on the subject of Women's Suffrage was held in the Masonic Hall, Birmingham, yesterday week. Mrs. Feast presided, and papers were read by Mrs. Arthur Arnold (of London) and Miss Beales (of Manchester). A resolution in support of Mr. Jacob Bright's bill for removing the electoral disabilities of women was passed unanimously. In the evening a large public meeting was held in the Townhall. Mr. G. Dixon, M.P., presided, and among the speakers were Professor Fawcett, M.P., and Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Becker, Miss Garrett, and Miss Sturge.

The debate in the Wesleyan Education Committee on the question of giving up the denominational system has resulted in the following resolution being carried:—"That this committee, whilst resolving to maintain in full vigour and efficiency our connexional day-schools and training colleges, is of opinion that, with due regard for the existing interests, all future legislation for primary education only at the public cost should provide for such education upon the principle of unsectarian schools under the school boards."

Sir George Balfour (Liberal) was on Monday nominated, and, as there was no opposition, officially declared to be duly elected, as the representative of Kincardineshire, in the place of Mr. J. D. Nicol (Liberal) deceased.

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EFFECTS OF THE GAS STRIKE IN LONDON.

THE GAS STRIKE IN LONDON.

The strike of the gasworks' stokers, which came to an end last Tuesday evening, when the Imperial Gas Company allowed most of the men at Hackney to return to their employment, had continued ten days, since the previous Saturday week. It began at the Fulham station, the excuse being that a coke-baker had been discharged, for a manifest breach of duty, and another man, who was a non-unionist, had been put in his place. The disaffection spread from the Fulham to the St. Pancras station, and thence to the Haggerston station, where the men struck. It seems that about the middle of last month the directors of this company increased the wages of their workmen nearly 20 per cent. For twelve hours' work, either by day or by night, except on Sundays, between six a.m. and six p.m., scoopers' wages were increased from 5s. to 5s. 11d., stokers to 5s. 6d., coke-hole men to 4s. 7d., and coal-stagers to 4s. 4d.; while the gangs employed on Sundays between six a.m. and six p.m. received a day and a half's pay for the twelve hours at the above scale. The men expressed themselves satisfied at the time. In the second instance last week, the stokers of the Chartered Gas Company, at Beckton, North Woolwich, turned out without the slightest notice, their avowed object being to enforce the reinstatement of the "union" man who had been discharged from the works of the Imperial Gas Company at Fulham. The men were receiving pay as follows:—Firemen, 38s. 9d. per week; scoopers, 38s. 9d.; stokers, 37s. 4d.; fire-rakers, 31s.; coal-wheelers, 28s. per week, with the addition of numerous indulgences and extra allowances. At the works of the Independent Gas-Light Company, Kingsland-road, also, the stokers struck work, without previous notice, the only reason assigned being that they had orders to do so by the delegates of the Stokers' Union. A few weeks ago the wages of these men were increased to the extent of about 15 per cent, and with this increase they expressed themselves perfectly satisfied.

The several gas companies lost no time in engaging as many labourers as they could get to do their work; but the production of gas was much diminished; and, to save the lessening stock in the gasometers, they reduced the amount of supply to their customers, and to the street lamps. This occasioned some temporary inconvenience, in particular districts, on the evening of Tuesday week. In Westminster, every alternate street lamp was turned off; the St. James's Theatre was closed; and naphtha lamps were used on the Metropolitan and District Railway. Ludgate-hill station was lighted with carriage-lamps. There was a run upon the chandler's and oilmen's shops by many of the householders, and shopkeepers, who had been led to expect that they would be entirely deprived of gas at night, and that they must furnish themselves with other means of lighting up their premises. These apprehensions were, fortunately, not altogether realised by the event, as the supply of gas, which had begun on a low scale that evening, improved after nine o'clock, thanks to the exertions of the company's directors and officers; but the scenes delineated by our Artist, in his sketch of what may be conceived the likely effects of such a deprivation as London was threatened with, cannot be accused of much exaggeration. At the Thames Police Court, on Monday, four of the men in the service of the Commercial Gas Company, at Stepney, were summoned for wilful and malicious breach of contract, and were each sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment. At the Woolwich Police Court, on Tuesday, six men of the Chartered Gas Company were committed for trial.

MUSIC.

THE BRITISH ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.

This society inaugurated its first season, on Thursday week, by a concert in St. James's Hall, which is to be followed by four other performances there—on the evenings of Dec. 19, Jan. 9 and 23, and Feb. 6 and 20.

The nationality claimed by the title of this new institution applies entirely to the constitution of the band—which consists exclusively of English professors—and partially to the music to be performed. In the first respect we can certainly compare with any country; but in the latter we appear at a disadvantage when contrasted with either one of the three principal European nations.

It is time that some self-assertion took place on the part of our orchestral players. While it is from them that some of the best effects are obtained in our Italian Opera performances, their position and security of late years have scarcely been such as are due to their merits individually and their importance collectively. The mere question of nationality is of minor importance—the true principle is to choose the best players, irrespective of country; and it is on the ground of merit only that the new society can hope to take a permanent stand. Of a favourable result there should be little doubt, seeing that the list of the band (numbering seventy-five members) includes the names of well-known instrumentalists, most of whom have been associated with the best London orchestral performances for many years past. The general arrangements of the society and the names of the principal performers engaged were set forth by us a few weeks ago, and we have now merely to speak of the opening concert, which may be briefly dismissed, as the programme contained no novelty. Although there was nothing new, however, there was much that was of high and permanent interest. To commence with the orchestral pieces, as involving the speciality of the society, Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas," which opened the concert, and Weber's to "Oberon," which closed it, manifested the fine materials of which the orchestra is composed, together with the necessity for modifying the zealous force displayed by some of the brass instruments, with other points which will doubtless receive attention when the band and the conductor have become more accustomed to their new association. In Beethoven's symphony in C minor, the best qualities of the band were displayed to more advantage.

The single work of national origin at the concert referred to was one that has long held, and will continue to hold, its place in association with the productions of the greatest German masters. Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's fourth piano-forte concerto (that in F minor) has been much played in Germany, and (except by Madame Arabella Goddard) very seldom in this country, since its composer ceased his admirable performances. All the four concertos have been played from time to time by Madame Goddard, especially that now referred to, which was again given with her best powers on the occasion under notice. Each movement pleased greatly, especially (as usual) the graceful barcarolle. The vocalists were Madame Sinico and Mr. Lewis Thomas; the former of whom sang Handel's "Sweet Bird" (with Mr. Radcliffe's flute obligato), and the latter the highly dramatic scene, "Rage, thou angry storm" (from Sir J. Benedict's opera, "The Gipsy's Warning")—both singers having been worthily associated in the duet, "Dearest let thy footsteps," from Spohr's "Faust." Mr. George Mount fulfilled his office of conductor with much care and judgment.

The second concert is to take place on Dec. 19, when the

selection will include the prelude to Wagner's "Lohengrin," Mendelssohn's "Italian" symphony, Beethoven's third "Leonora" overture, Mr. Sullivan's "Overture di Ballo," and a concerto for the violoncello by Goltermann, to be played by Mr. Edward Howell.

WINTER SEASON ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY (LIMITED).

The series of performances announced under this title commenced on Tuesday evening, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, with an adaptation of Rossini's French opera "Comte Ory." Of the arrangements of the company and the engagements of performers, vocal and instrumental, we gave an outline last week. The subscription is to consist of thirty-six nights, and the repertoire is intended to comprise works of the lighter kind, such as are practicable on a small stage, with limited appliances, like that into which the platform of St. George's Hall concert-room has been occasionally and temporarily converted. Most of the singers on Tuesday evening were new to this country, and all were well received. Of their particular merits we shall be better enabled to judge when further performances have rendered them more accustomed to their new position. Mlle. Risarelli sang the music of the Countess with much power, and was greatly applauded in several instances, as was Signor Danieli, the representative of the Count. This gentleman's voice (a light tenor) appeared to greater advantage as the opera progressed, particularly in the beautiful trio, near the close. There was much to commend in the voice (an agreeable mezzo-soprano) and style of Madame Danieli, who appeared as the Page Isolero; and Mlle. Bundsen's contralto was of service in the music of Ragonda. Signor Rocca sang with energy, but somewhat lacked humour, especially in the capital song belonging to the character of Roberto. Signor Fallar, as the Preceptor, displayed at least stage experience; and smaller parts were filled by Madame Carrodi and Signor Marchetti. The orchestra, although not numerous, is select, comprising some of our best instrumentalists; and the few choristers may suffice for operas in which choral effects are not important. The whole success of the scheme, however, depends on care in rehearsal and preparation, and refinement and finish in performance. Signor Fiori, the conductor, evinced much aptitude for his office.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert (the tenth of the present series and the last but one of the year) presented two important features, each a novelty in performance here—an early symphony by Mozart, and Beethoven's own adaptation of his violin concerto into a similar piece for the pianoforte. The symphony, composed in 1773 (when Mozart was but seventeen), although one of the slightest of his productions of that class, has a genial freshness and a vein of melody that render it agreeable and pleasing, especially as its entire performance claims but eleven minutes' attention. The concerto of Beethoven, in its original form, is one of the noblest and most complete of all his instrumental productions. His alterations, which affect only the solo part, render it appropriate enough for the pianoforte in some instances, while in others—especially in the larghetto—the impossibility of replacing the required effect of the sustained notes of the violin is strongly and disadvantageously apparent. The concerto was given with every advantage in orchestral and solo performance, the latter by Miss Agnes Zimmermann. Another novelty, of far less interest, was an intermezzo from a modern French opera, "Deborah," by M. Du Vivier. The introductory portion of this piece is written in apparent imitation of Wagner, and leads to the very opposite style of frivolous dance music. Mr. Macfarren's clever overture, "Chevy Chase," and Weber's immortal overture to "Oberon," were the remaining instrumental pieces. The vocalists were Madame Sinico and Signor Gustav Garcia—the former of whom sang, with much effect, Mendelssohn's fine concert-aria "Infelice," "Robert, toi que j'aime," and a new ballad, "La Baccante," by Signor Fiori; and the latter, the romance of Hoel, from "Dinorah" and a characteristic song, "Biondina," composed expressly for him by M. Gounod. The concert of to-day will be the last of the year.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert Herr Pauer was the pianist; and his performances consisted of Mendelssohn's "Andante and presto agitato" for piano alone, and Schumann's quintet for that instrument in combination with string quartet. The solo piece was given with such effect as to cause an encore, which was replied to by playing the capriccio in E minor by the same composer. Madame Norman-Néruda was the leading violinist, and the other members of the string quartet party were as usual. The lady was encored in a sonata by Rust. Mr. Castle was again the vocalist, and again was favourably received. The appearance of Mr. Sims Reeves gave a special interest to the preceding Saturday afternoon performance, when the great tenor sang "Deeper and deeper still," and a song by H. Lambeth, entitled "Claribel." On the same afternoon Mr. Franklin Taylor made one of those public appearances which occur far too seldom. In Beethoven's eleventh solo sonata (that in B flat, op. 22) and in Mendelssohn's second trio (in association with Herr Straus and Signor Piatti) this excellent pianist displayed that highly-finished mechanism and sound classical taste that we have before had occasion (but too rarely) to commend. Mozart's quartet in C (led by Herr Straus, supported by the usual party) commenced the concert, which also included three movements of a sonata by Veracini, for violoncello, finely played by Signor Piatti. Sir J. Benedict accompanied on both the occasions referred to.

Mr. Frits Hartvigson gave an interesting matinée on Tuesday at the residence of General J. De Bulow (Danish Minister) in aid of the sufferers from the recent inundations in Denmark. The performances consisted chiefly of Mr. Hartvigson's skilful pianoforte-playing, which was successfully displayed in Schumann's first pianoforte trio and various solo pieces. Madame Norman-Néruda was the violinist, Herr Daubert the violoncellist, and Madame Tellefsen the vocalist. "St. Paul" was announced for performance last (Friday) night at the Sacred Harmonic Society's second concert of the season.

THE THEATRES.

The management of the Globe have added to the attraction of their programme by a new adaptation from the French, which is likely to secure an extended popularity. The original has already achieved a great success in Paris at the Théâtre Français, under the title of "Marcel," by MM. Sandreau and De Courcelles. The adapter, Mr. Clement Scott, has re-named it, from one of Tennyson's poems, "Tears, Idle Tears!" In kind, the piece resembles that of "La Joie Fait Peur," but is inferior in merit and pathos, though more painful in its argument. The story and development are contained in one act. The time of action is four years after a fearful accident, that of a father shooting his own son; an accident which deprives him of his reason, the restoration of which is earnestly desired by his wife and family. The poor fellow's name is Wilfrid Cumberledge (Mr. H. J. Montague), and his wife (Miss Rose Massey) is, of course, in a great state of affliction on his

account. The melancholy story of the accident is told by the nurse (Miss Hughes), a little part so well acted that much of the interest depends on her narrative. A benevolent physician, Dr. Stone (Mr. Flockton), is the adviser, and conducts the case with admirable ability. Acting under his counsel, the patient is induced to take a drive in his carriage, and is brought to his home, where everything is carefully arranged in his chamber as he had left it when he went forth on the fatal occasion. It is night when he arrives; and the perplexed and wearied man is induced to rest on a couch, where he sleeps till daybreak. The shutters are then opened, and on his waking he sees the doctor and his wife watching by his side. It adds to his surprise to recognise the old familiar chamber, and he proceeds to question them, and subsequently the nurse, on the subject. In their answers they represent to him that he has been suffering from delirium for a week, and exhibiting a delusion respecting his son's death. Since that event Mrs. Cumberledge had given birth to another son, and her little boy, four years old, is about the same age as his departed brother, whom he much resembles. The child is permitted to come in for a moment, and the father begins to think that their statement is true. He is then left alone, and surveys the furniture of the apartment, with the letters and newspapers that lie about, all bearing the date of 1868. Subsequently a knock at the door indicates the postman, and the letter he brings falls into the hands of the patient, who discovers that the postmark is 1872. A gleam of light now falls upon him, and he begins to suspect; but his emotions have been stirred, and when next he is introduced to his second son his tears begin to flow, and thus his brain is relieved of the oppression which had suspended its healthy action. The child who played the little part of Philip (Master Seymour) had been well tutored, and touched the feelings of the audience. We may commend Mr. Montague for the skill with which he simulated insanity and marked the stages of recovery, though we doubt not in future he will improve, and be less artificial in the development. A deep impression was made on the house, and the performers were congratulated with a unanimous recall.

On Saturday a new piece was produced at the Vaudeville to lead off the usual business, the house opening half an hour earlier than on preceding evenings. The name of the new comedieta, which is by Mr. Ernest Cuthbert, is entitled "Legacy Love." The main incident is somewhat worn. The heroine, Florence White (Miss Marie Rhodes), inherits a fortune from her grandfather on condition that she weds Jack Goodfellow (Mr. H. Vaughan). The parties, accordingly, are interested in making one another's better acquaintance, and disguise themselves as a groom and a maid-of-all-work, in order to judge of their respective merits and dispositions. They do their best to disgust each other, but in vain, for favourable circumstances turn up, and all mistakes are ultimately rectified. The piece was greatly indebted for its success to the vivacity of Miss Maria Rhodes, who sustained her part with great animation.

At the Opera Comique Mr. Hingston, also, has added a new piece, by way of introduction to the regular business of the stage. The operetta, by Offenbach, of "The Blind Beggars," serves his purpose well enough. The two artful dodgers, as they may rightly be called, are represented by Mr. K. Barker and Mr. E. Perrini, with considerable humour, and excited the audience to much mirth. Mr. H. T. Craven's "Chimney Corner" succeeds; and then Hervé's "L'Œil Crevé" commands the laughter and applause of a decidedly fashionable audience for the remainder of the evening.

At a morning performance, on Saturday, a new opera in two acts, entitled "The Wager," was produced at the Gaiety, the music, which is pleasing, composed by Mr. J. A. Kappey. Mr. Selwyn Graham and Miss Anne Goodhall supported the parts of William and Mary with much power and pathos. Mr. Alfred Young's farce of "False Alarm" preceded the opera, which was followed by a protean farce called "The Heads of the People," in which Mr. Harry Jackson personates a number of characters, including the First Napoleon. Mr. Charles Matthews's engagement, which has been very successful, will terminate this evening.

Miss Marriott has acted at the Standard during the week, and appeared in the characters of Hamlet and Meg Merrilies, in addition to that of Jeanie Deans. The business has been good.

H.M.S. CHALLENGER.

In a biographical memoir of Dr. W. B. Carpenter, President this year of the British Association, which we published, with his portrait, at the time of its meeting in Brighton, some account was given of the naval expedition for scientific research which has been set on foot by the Treasury and Admiralty of her Majesty's Government, mainly acting upon the advice of Dr. Carpenter, associated with Professor Wyville Thomson and Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys, his colleagues in the summer voyages of the Lightning and the Porcupine in the North Atlantic Ocean. The observations they made in those voyages, between the northern coast of Britain and the Faroe Islands, and in other parts of the ocean, showed previously unsuspected variations in the deep-sea temperature, the existence of a general oceanic circulation, the presence of life at the greatest depths, and the active progress of submarine chalk formations, even in the present day. The great scientific and practical importance of the facts revealed by these investigations was such as to render their continuance a matter of national concern.

The suggestion made by the Royal Society was that a ship should be fitted out for an expedition of three or four years' duration, during which soundings, thermometric observations, dredging, and chemical examination of sea-water should be carried on continuously, with a view to a more perfect knowledge of the physical and biological conditions of the great ocean basins, and in order to ascertain their depth, temperature, specific gravity, and chemical character. At the same time it was recommended that observations should be made on the direction and velocity of the great drifts and currents, especially those of the Gulf Stream, the Equatorial, and Japan, both at the surface and in intermediate strata, as well as on the fauna of the deep water, and on the zoology and botany of those portions of the globe which are at present comparatively unknown.

In order to carry out these recommendations, it was necessary to employ a vessel with a main deck, as no flush-decked vessel could be fitted with the various rooms and appliances required. Her Majesty's ship Challenger was selected for the purpose, and the final preparations are now being made for her departure. The Challenger belongs to the class of spar-decked corvettes, and is a modern wooden frigate-built ship, of about 1500 tons old measurement, but with a displacement of over 2000 tons. She has auxiliary screw-power of 400 horses, and carries coal for about a month's consumption at moderate speed, together with full sail-power, under which she will be ordinarily navigated. But, as the service on which she is engaged will compel her to keep the sea for unusually long periods and to carry very large stores of provisions, it has been necessary

to reduce her complement of men to 250, and also to reduce her sail-power in some degree. On this account, though her lower spars remain unaltered, it has been thought advisable to make her upper spars one size smaller than usual. In order to compensate for this in some degree, she has been provided with staysails, not usually carried by a ship of war.

Except two 64-pounders, all the guns on the main deck have been removed, to obtain the extra accommodation required. On this deck are the cabins of the Captain and of Professor Wyville Thomson, the scientific chief of the expedition, as well as those of the commander, the navigating officer, and some of the scientific staff. There is also a spacious chart-room for surveying purposes, an analysing-room, a photographic-room, and a laboratory, all fitted with every appliance which skill and experience could suggest. On the same deck are fitted tiers, in which miles of dredging-rope and of sounding-line are securely coiled. On the upper deck are the boats, consisting of a 35-foot steam life pinnace, two cutters, one fitted for steam, gigs, whalers, and smaller boats. There are also three independent steam-engines, one of which is an 18-horse power double cylinder, for heaving in the dredging and sounding lines. This engine is fitted with a boiler distinct from the ship's boilers, and may be used for distilling water without getting up steam in the latter. The two other engines are for use in the boats or on the ship, as may be necessary. On the afterpart of the deck, besides the usual standard and other compasses, is a handsomely-mounted Fox's dip circle, with which it is intended to make an extensive daily series of observations of the magnetic elements, for which purpose some of the naval officers have been specially instructed. On the lower deck are the bunks and mess-places of the crew, and on the after-part a spacious and handsome general mess-room for the officers, with cabins. Every part of the ship is well ventilated, and the greatest care has been exercised to secure the comfort of the officers and crew.

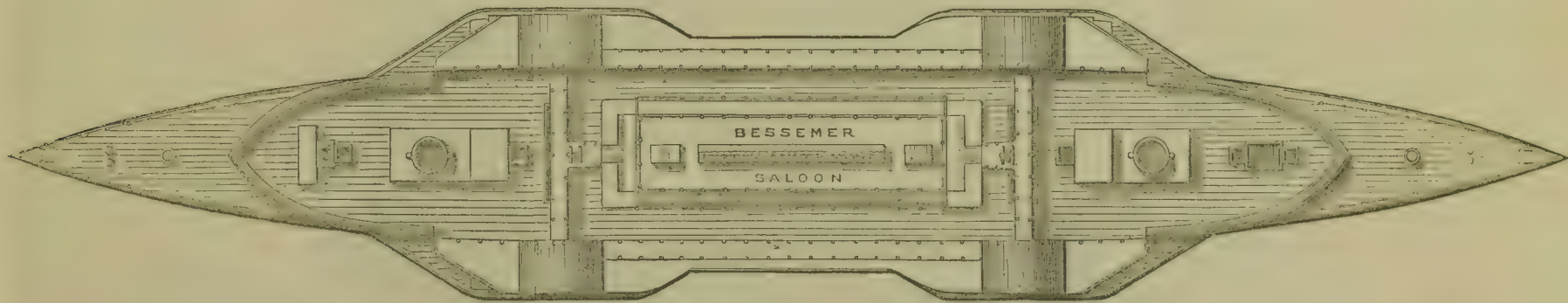
The direction of this great expedition has been given to persons thoroughly well qualified for the responsibilities imposed upon them. The naval officers have been selected for special acquirements by the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty, and the staff of civilian naturalists and physicists has been nominated, at the request of the Government, by a specially appointed committee of the Royal Society, which has also furnished instructions and suggestions for the work. The Challenger is commanded by Captain G. S. Nares, an officer of known repute and ability as a surveyor, with Commander J. T. Maclear as his second. The special surveying staff consists of Navigating Lieutenant T. H. Tizard, Lieutenant G. R. Bethell, Navigating Sub-Lieutenant A. Haverhill, and Sub-Lieutenant C. F. Oldham. The magnetic observations will be intrusted to Commander Maclear and Sub-Lieutenant H. C. Sloggett. A corporal of the Royal Engineers, an experienced photographer, accompanies the expedition in that capacity, and is provided with all necessary apparatus. The civilian staff is under the direction of Professor Wyville Thomson, and includes Mr. Wild, as secretary and draughtsman, Mr. Moseley, Mr. J. Murray, and Dr. von Willemös Suhm, as naturalists, and Mr. J. G. Buchanan as chemist.

The course of the ship, after visiting Lisbon, Gibraltar, and Madeira, will be directed across the Atlantic, through the trade-wind region, to the Virgin Islands; thence to Bermuda, the coast of America, and eastward again to the Azores; thence to the Canaries, Cape de Verde, and the eastern equatorial regions, which will be investigated westward to St. Paul's Rocks, Fernando de Noronha, and the coast of Brazil. Thence she will examine Trinidad, and sail across the South Atlantic to the Cape of Good Hope, which she will reach at the close of 1873. From the Cape she will examine the small islands of Crozet and Marion, and visit Kerguelen Land, which is one of the stations selected for the observations of the transit of Venus over the sun in December, 1874. From

Kerguelen Land she will strike southward to the neighbourhood of the great Antarctic ice barrier, and thence repair to Melbourne, Sydney, and the ports of New Zealand; possibly again standing south for the examination of the small islands, Auckland, Macquarie, and others. In August of 1874 she would sail through the Coral Sea, visit the south coast of New Guinea, pass the Torres Strait and the Arafura Sea, call at Timor and Macassar, thence through the Celebes and Lulu Seas to Manila, which she would probably reach in November, 1874. From Manila she would stretch eastward into the Pacific, visiting those little-frequented regions, the Pellew Isles, New Britain, New Zealand, and the Solomon group, and thence to Japan. From Japan she would cross the Northern Pacific to Vancouver Island, and thence southward, through the eastern trough of that great ocean, to Valparaiso, calling at Easter Island and Sala y Gomez. She would then return to the Atlantic by Magellan Strait, and by Rio de Janeiro and St. Helena to England, where, if all goes well, she may be looked for in the spring of 1876. She will thus circumnavigate the globe, and traverse the three great oceans from north to south and from east to west.

THE BESSEMER SALOON STEAM-SHIP.

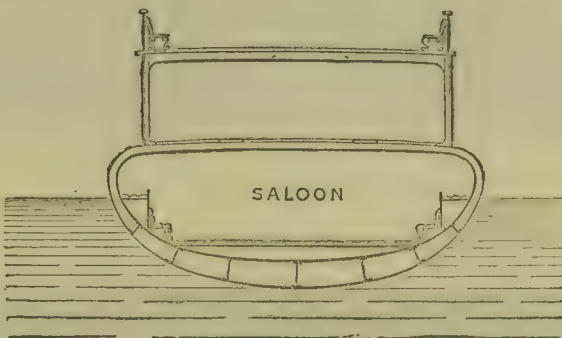
We give some illustrations of the joint design of Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., late Chief Constructor of the Navy, and Mr. H. Bessemer, known as the author of great improvements in the iron and steel manufacture, for a Channel passage steam-ship with a suspended saloon to prevent sea-sickness. A working model, in the form of a section of the ship and saloon, has been erected in the grounds of Mr. Bessemer's house at Denmark-hill, and has been inspected by many scientific and practical men. Two vessels on this plan are now under construction for the passenger traffic between Dover and Calais, being types of two different classes—one designed by Mr. Reed, the other by



DECK PLAN OF THE BESSEMER SALOON-STEAMER.

Captain Dicey; but Mr. Bessemer's invention of the suspended saloon, with a regulating application of hydraulic power, is the essential feature of the system. We extract from an approved description the following particulars of this contrivance and of the design as a whole:—

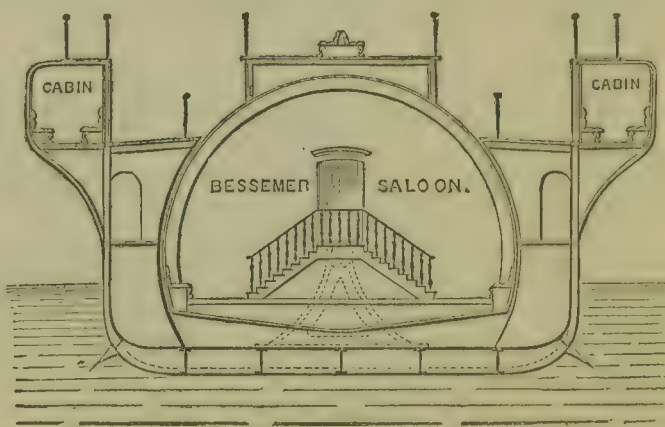
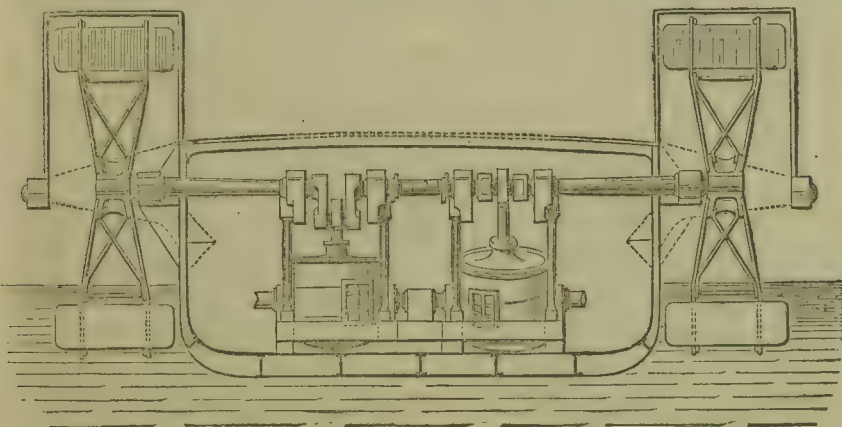
"The general features of the vessels are shown in the Engravings, in elevation, plan, and section. It will be seen at once that they are double-ended, and are propelled by four large paddle-wheels, two at each side. The ends are kept low for the purpose of reducing the motions produced by the action of the wind and of the sea, and the middle portion is made sufficiently high to enable them to steam at a high speed against the worst seas they will have to meet. A rudder is fitted at each end, with means for locking, so that the ship will be able to steam in either direction, and will not require to be turned round in harbour.



"The great peculiarity, however, of these ships is that each will contain a large saloon, designed by Mr. Bessemer, suspended in the middle of the ship in such a way that it can be moved about a longitudinal axis parallel to the keel. The motion of this saloon, which would be set up when the vessel rolled if left free to move, will be governed by a hydraulic apparatus, and will be completely under the control of one man, whose duty it will be to keep the floor of the saloon, under all circumstances, in a line with a spirit-level.

"Each steamer will be 350 ft. long, 45 ft. wide along the deck beam, and 65 ft. wide across the paddle-boxes. She will draw 7 ft. 6 in. of water, the same as the present steamers, and will be propelled at a speed of twenty miles per hour, by two pairs of engines of the collective power of 4600 horses. The centres of the two pairs of paddle-wheels will be 106 ft. apart.

"The passenger accommodation will consist of the Bessemer



SECTIONS OF THE BESSEMER SALOON-STEAMER.

saloon, which is 70 ft. long, 35 ft. wide, and 20 ft. high; a fixed saloon at one end between decks, 52 ft. long; and a line of fixed cabins on each side of the ship, between the paddle-boxes. This line of fixed cabins will occupy a total length of 150 ft., and include a refreshment-cabin, smoking-cabin, lavatories, and small deck cabins. The luggage will be stowed in the hold at the opposite end of the ship to the passenger-saloons. The Bessemer saloon will form by far the finest cabin that has ever been fitted in a ship. Its great size and height will enable it to be completely ventilated, unlike the ordinary cabin between decks, which is so unpleasant that ladies and delicate persons endure the worst weather on deck rather than accept shelter in it.

"But one of the greatest advantages of this saloon is that, whatever motion the ship may take from the waves—and this, from the adaptation of her form to passivity among Channel waves, will be slight—the saloon will be practically free from it. It is in the middle of the ship, as regards length and breadth; and the axis of rotation is at a height where there is least motion; so that, as regards its position, it is one in which the vertical and lateral motions, produced in every part of the ship by the pitching and rolling, will be so small as to be inappreciable. The cabin will also have no sensible pitching motion, for the form of the vessel is such as to make it impossible for the sea of the Strait of Dover to raise the ends very considerably; and even the small effect produced at the ends of the ship will be reduced by one seventh at the extremities of the cabin. The rolling motion of the ship on the intended service cannot be very great, from the resistance of her paddle-wheels, her size, form, and speed; but, such as it is, it will not be communicated to the cabin, for the perfect

action of Mr. Bessemer's hydraulic apparatus is an established certainty, and not a matter of speculation, and it will always insure the floor being kept level.

"The governing principle of this suspended saloon consists of a set of powerful hydraulic apparatus connected with the underside of the flooring, and so arranged that, as the vessel rolls to either side, the pressure or resistance afforded by the water is instantly brought into play and utilised in checking the motion.

"The floor, beneath the saloon, is composed of riveted iron beams, with smaller rafters attached to them. This floor, at its ends and at two intermediate points of its length, rests on steel axes, of about the diameter of the driving axle of a locomotive. The supporting frames are securely fixed to the double bottom of the vessel.

"This floor is capable of a motion like the beam of a pumping-engine; and if as much dead weight be placed below the beams of the floor as will counterbalance the upper part of the structure, the saloon will be in a state of equilibrium and capable of motion on its axis. In this condition it is liable to be put in motion by the movement of passengers or by the force of the wind blowing against the upper part. But the hydraulic power here applied prevents any such erratic motion, and affords means of retaining the saloon in a vertical position at the will of the man operating the apparatus, notwithstanding that the vessel in which it rests is moving beneath it.

"In order to effect this end, a toothed sector of large diameter is secured to the main central axis of the structure, and beneath it is a strong bed plate firmly attached to the floor of the ship. On this bed plate are two hydraulic cylinders, to which a double-ended ram is fitted, the central part of the

ram being provided with teeth, which gear into the sector. Therefore, when the ship is in a state of rest, the sliding in and out of the rams will cause the saloon to move on its own axis with a gentle but powerful motion. These movements, however, are controlled by a pair of delicately balanced equilibrium valves.

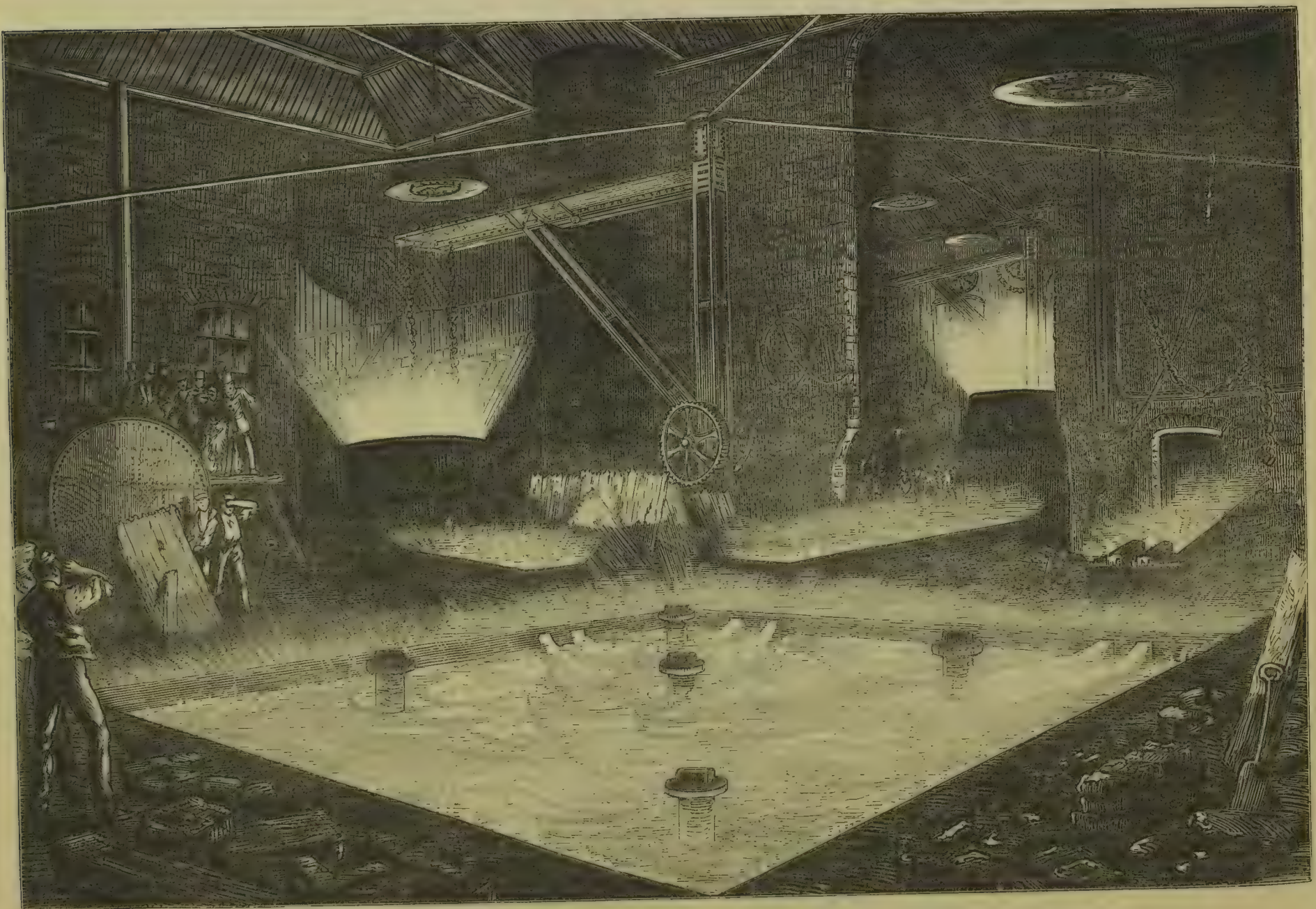
"Hence it will be seen, that when the ship is rolling at sea, this power of acting on the saloon enables the steersman to retain the saloon constantly in a perfectly vertical position, while the floor of the ship is rising and falling beneath it. The essential point of this arrangement is that the hydraulic apparatus has not to put the saloon in motion, but simply to prevent it acquiring any motion. Moreover, the *vis inertiae* of a structure like the saloon, which will weigh some seventy or eighty tons, will greatly assist in resisting the initial tendency to motion.

"In other respects Mr. Bessemer's saloon offers undoubted advantages. Resting, as it will, on four axial supports bedded on an elastic packing of large area, it will be completely insulated, and will not be susceptible to the violent tremulous motion imparted by the engines and paddles. Again, the heavy shocks of the sea against the sides of the ship, so objectionable in cabins built against the framing of the vessel, will be wholly unfelt, as there will be a space of 5 ft. between the saloon and the sides of the ship, from which, in fact, it will be totally disconnected."

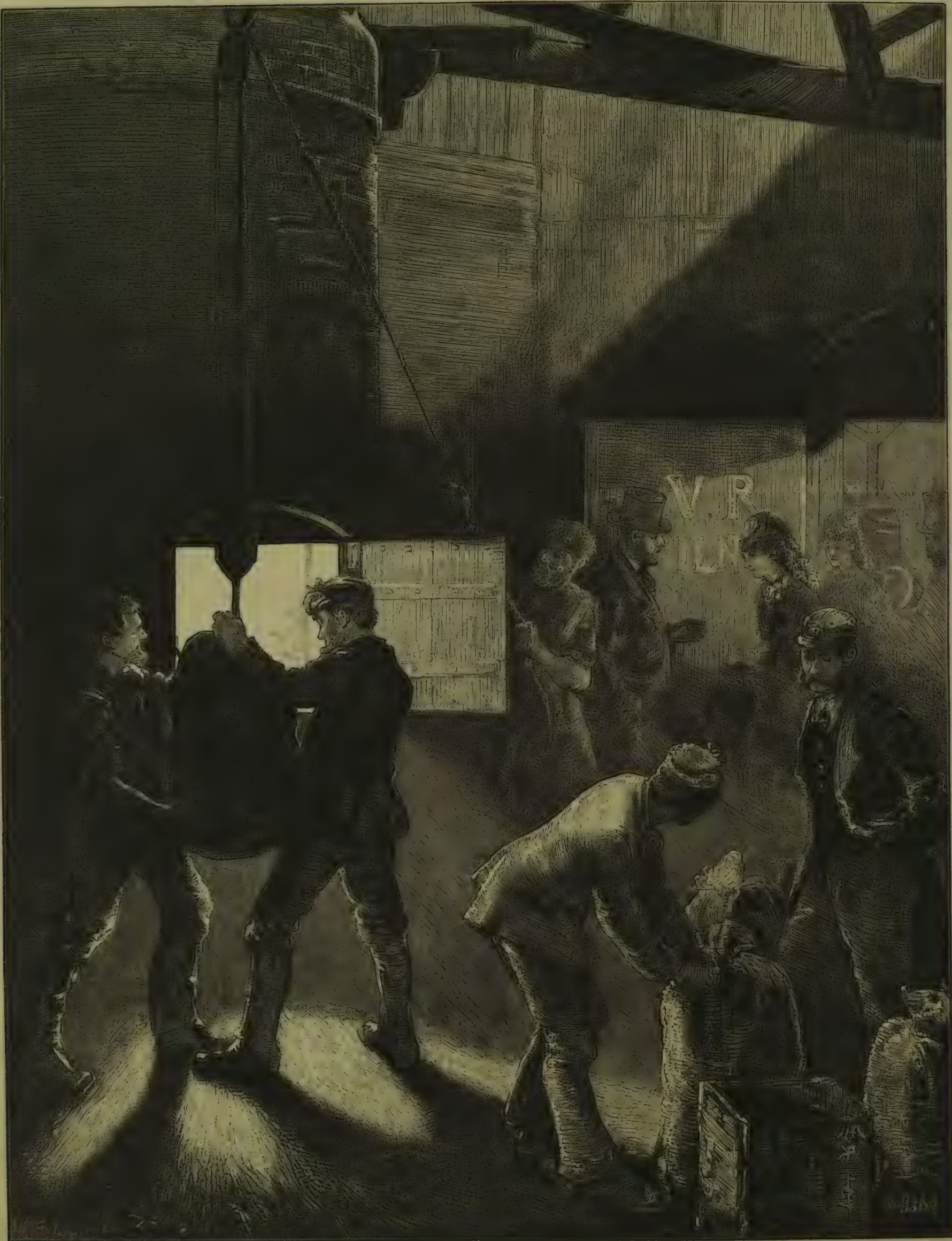
The saloon, according to one plan, might be 50 ft. instead of 70 ft. long. As designed by Mr. Reed, it will be fitted at each end with four principal rooms for ladies and four for gentlemen, which, as well as the promenade deck, will be accessible at all times by means of a broad staircase free from all motion.



H.M.S. CHALLENGER



CASTING ONE OF THE PLATES FOR THE GREAT STEAM-HAMMER AT WOOLWICH.



THE QUEEN'S TOBACCO-PIPE.

BY W. B. MURRAY

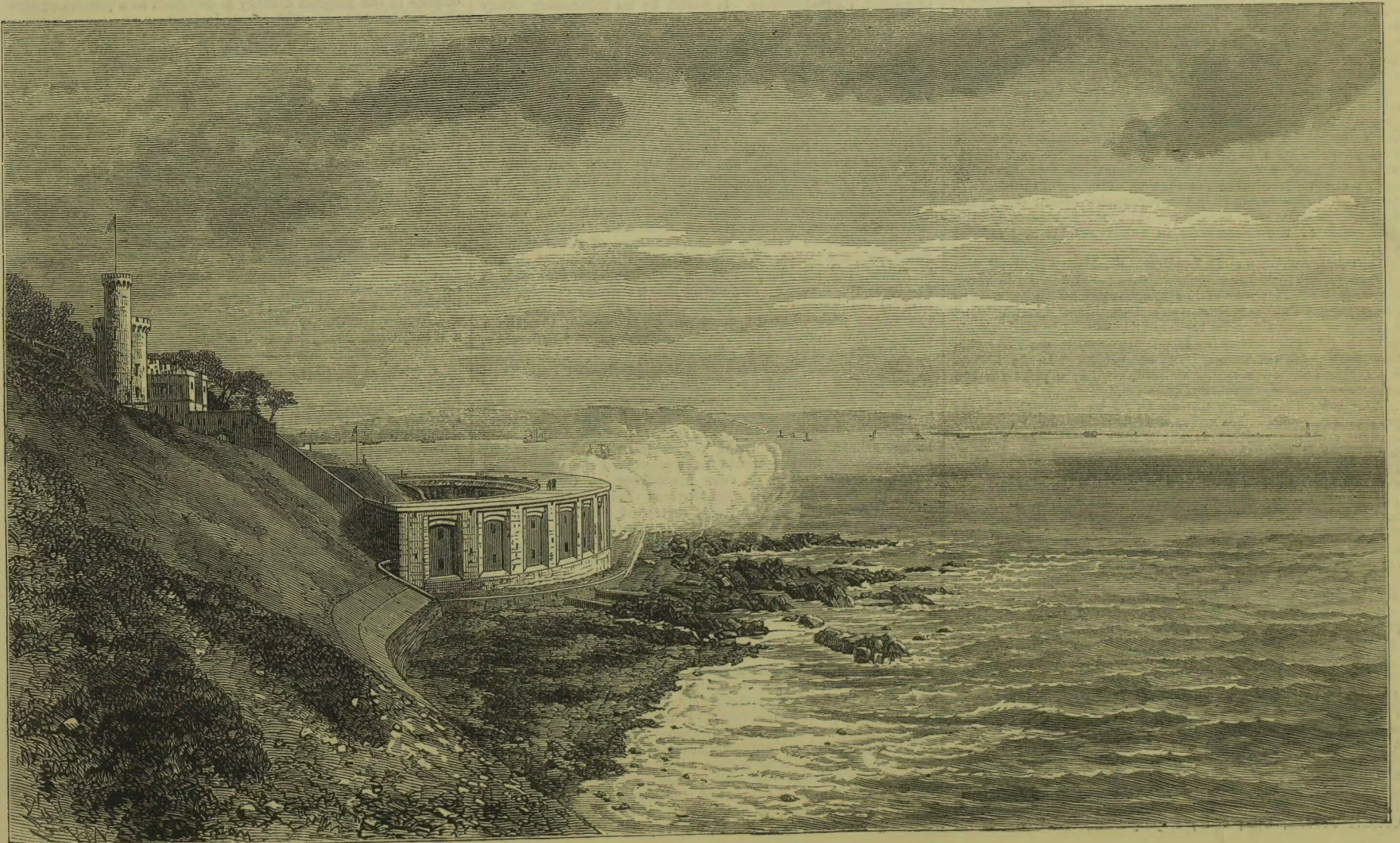


THE PRISONER

BY J. L. GEROME.



THE LATE MRS. SOMERVILLE.



ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS AT PICKLECOMBE FORT, PLYMOUTH.

THE WOOLWICH STEAM-HAMMER.

The last and the largest of the plates intended to form the foundations of the gigantic steam-hammer at the Royal Arsenal was cast in the Dial-square of the Royal Gun Factories at Woolwich, a week or two ago. It weighs within a little of 100 tons, and the casting, being an open one, presented a striking spectacle. The molten metal having been collected in three immense cupolas, the whole were simultaneously poured into the mould, the surface of which, 24 ft. square, emitted a heat so powerful as to break the glass in the open windows. The operation, which required great dexterity, was successfully performed by Mr. Vinicombe, foreman of the Dial-square, under the supervision of Colonel Campbell, superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, and Mr. Frazer, deputy assistant superintendent. It was considered worthy of remark that the large anvil-block for the same hammer, which was cast about three months ago, was not yet cool enough for removal.

MRS. SOMERVILLE.

This accomplished and venerable old lady, who died at Naples on the 29th ult., had attained a great age. If she had survived until the 26th of this month she would have entered on her ninety-third year, having been born in Roxburghshire, on Dec. 26, 1780. Her father, the late Vice-Admiral Sir William George Fairfax, Knight Banneret, and Lord Duncan's flag-captain at Camperdown, was the younger son of Mr. Joseph Fairfax, of Bagshot, Surrey. Sir William's second wife was Margaret, daughter of Mr. Samuel Charters, Solicitor of Customs for Scotland, who was the mother of Mary Somerville and the late Sir Henry Fairfax. The daughter, as Mary Fairfax, was educated in a private school at Musselburgh, near Edinburgh. She was twice married. Her first husband was Captain Samuel Greig, son of High Admiral Greig, of the Russian navy, a distinguished officer under the Empress Catherine. Left a widow, with one son, Mr. Woronzow Greig (since deceased), she some years afterwards married her cousin, Dr. William Somerville, by which marriage she had three daughters, two of them now surviving her.

It is more than fifty years since Mrs. Somerville has been known as a profound student and writer of treatises upon the physical and mathematical sciences. In 1826 she presented to the Royal Society a paper on "The magnetising power of the more refrangible solar rays," in which she detailed her repetitions of the experiments made by Morichini, of Rome, and Bérard, of Montpellier. The paper had for its object to prove whether solar light is a source of magnetic power. By means of a prism the component rays of a sunbeam were separated, and those which are now known as the chemical or actinic rays were allowed to fall upon delicately-poised needles of various sizes which had been previously proved to be devoid of magnetism. In every instance the steel exhibited the true magnetic character after an exposure of several hours to the violent light. Experiments were then made by covering unmagnetic needles with blue glass shades and placing them in the sun, and in all cases they became magnetic. From these experiences Mrs. Somerville concluded that the more refrangible rays of the solar spectrum, even in our latitude, have a strong magnetic influence. This communication was printed in the *Philosophical Transactions* at the time; and it led to much discussion on a very difficult point of experimental inquiry, which was only set at rest some years later by the researches of two German electricians, Riess and Moser, who showed that the action upon the magnetic needle was not caused by the violet rays. In 1831 or 1832 Mrs. Somerville published her "Mechanism of the Heavens." This book, her only strictly astronomical work, which is largely derived from Laplace's celebrated treatise, "La Mécanique Céleste," is understood to have been proposed by Lord Brougham as one of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; but, being moulded on too large a scale for their series, it was given to the world in an independent shape. A few years later her name became more widely known by her "Connection of the Physical Sciences," a work, original in plan and perfect in execution, which has been called "a true 'Cosmos' in the nature of its design and in the multitude of materials collected and condensed into the history which it affords of the physical phenomena of the universe." This she followed up with her "Physical Geography," which, as its name imports, comprises the history of the earth in its whole material organisation. These two works, in addition to their popularity in this country, as testified by the many editions through which they have passed, have been translated into several foreign languages; and their author's services to geographical science were recognised in 1869 by the award of the Victoria medal of the Royal Geographical Society. In the same year she gave to the world her "Molecular and Microscopic Science," a complete conspectus of some of the most recent and most abstruse researches of modern science. It describes admirably not only the discoveries of our day in the field of physics and chemistry, but more especially the revelations of the microscope in the vegetable and animal worlds.

In a letter written since her death Sir Henry Holland, one of Mrs. Somerville's oldest friends, says:—"I happen to know that within the last year of her life she desired to be sent to her at Naples Professor Hamilton's 'Calculus of Quaternions,' a record of one of the most recent and remarkable attainments in the higher mathematics. It is interesting to associate this fact with one dated sixty years before. In 1811 Mrs. Somerville received a medal at Edinburgh as a prize for the solution of some mathematical problem."

Her scientific labours during this long interval of years gave to Mrs. Somerville's name a high reputation, eminently merited, and not limited to our own country. In France, Germany, and Italy they were well known and duly valued. The testimonies of Laplace, Humboldt, Herschel, Airey, Davy, and Faraday all stand on record to warrant their excellence. The Royal Society, and the Astronomical and Geographical Societies, bestowed their honours upon her, so far as their rules and usages allowed in the case of a lady. The pension of £300 a year given to her under Sir Robert Peel's administration was fully sanctioned by the feelings of the scientific community, as well as by those who knew her various other attainments and the virtues and graces of her private life.

The Portrait is engraved, by permission of Mr. Murray, the publisher, from one painted by Mr. R. Swinton.

THE PICKLECOMBE FORT GUNS.

A series of experiments was made at Picklecombe Battery, in Plymouth Sound, on Wednesday and Thursday week, by authority of the Secretary for War, under the supervision of a special committee, consisting of Colonel Inglis, R.E., president; Major Anderson, R.A.; Major Stuart, R.E.; Captain Ellis, R.A.; and Lieutenant English, R.E. There were also present Lieutenant-General Sir F. E. Chapman, K.C.B., R.E., Inspector-General of Fortifications and Director of Works; Colonel Jervois, O.B., R.E., Deputy-Director of Works for

Fortifications; Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, R.A., Chief Inspector of Gunnery, Shoeburyness; Colonel Fisher, R.A., Commandant and Superintendent of School Gunnery; Lieutenant-Colonel Reilly, C.B., R.A., Assistant Director of Artillery and Stores; Major-General Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., Commanding-in-Chief the Western District; Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., Commanding-in-Chief at Devonport. The object was to ascertain practically the effect produced by the firing of several heavy guns when mounted on casemated works of modern construction, protected by iron shields, and the facilities with which such guns can be served under the new and improved conditions of shot and powder lifts, magazine and store arrangements, combined with the mechanical appliances recently introduced to facilitate the training and loading of the guns.

Picklecombe is a double-tiered and casemated battery, constructed of granite, brick, and iron, protected by iron shields. It commands the western entrance to Plymouth Sound, and contains thirty-two M.L.R. guns, which are 10-in. 18 tons, 9-in. 12 tons, and 7-in. 7 tons respectively. Only part are yet mounted, but the whole will soon be in position. The guns fired on this occasion were three 10-in. in casemates, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, on the lower tier, and three 9-in. in casemates 10, 11, and 12 on the upper tier. Two lines of floating targets, with blue flags, were moored out at sea to show the sea space required to be kept clear for the practice. Within these limits, and at ranges of 1000, 2000, 3000, and 4000 yards, floating targets, with red flags, were moored.

Three rounds were fired from the heavier guns with a 400lb. Palliser shot and a battering charge of 70lb. of pebble powder, and then three from the lighter ones with 250lb. shot and a charge of 50lb. of pebble powder, independent firing. Other experiments followed, and then all six guns were fired simultaneously in one tremendous salvo, heard for miles. The structure stood the test perfectly. Not a shield started, not a bolt was displaced, not a crack or a flaw was perceptible in masonry or brickwork, and the only damage was to a window behind the 10-inch guns, five panes of which were blown out by the concussion. The concussion from the lighter guns on the upper tier was greater than that from the lower and heavier ones, partly in consequence of their situation.

So far the first and most important object was ascertained. The fort answered well. The amount of smoke in the casemates was small, and insufficient to interfere with the men in the discharge of their duties, even when the upper guns were fired at a low elevation, and the lower ones at a high elevation, for the express purpose of testing this point. The rope mantlets, fitted in the embrasures, and steeped in a fireproof solution (chloride of calcium), were found to answer the double purpose of protecting the gunners from flame and smoke.

The second series of objects, dealing with mechanical contrivances, was well carried out. The new gear answered remarkably well, two men being able to train a gun by its means more easily than four times that number could do with the old luff tackles. The loading tackles, also, were found very serviceable. The time between the order to load and the "ready" signal was about six minutes, the shells and charges being hoisted from the magazine below in that time.

The gun-carriages are of the Woolwich R.C.D. pattern, the three for the heavier guns being fitted at Woolwich, and the others at the Devonport Gun-wharf. Their working gave complete satisfaction, but the amount of oil required for each carriage is found to be considerable. The sponges and rammers are kept upon the platforms, by special fittings, which proved very convenient. A partial experiment was made as to lighting the casemates for night-firing, by candle-lanterns and reflector lamps, but it was not conclusive.

THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

Miss Thackeray's story pursues the even tenour of its way in the *Cornhill*, little diversified by striking incidents, but chequered most agreeably by the subtleties and delicacies of dainty humour and tender pathos. Another novelist, of more original and striking, but in some respects of kindred genius—Nathaniel Hawthorne—is the subject of an appreciative notice. With all his weirdness and apparent eccentricity, Hawthorne personifies one of the most genuine aspects of the American character, its melancholy. It would be an interesting study to compare him with his predecessor, Brockden Brown, and to note how the more material elements of the mysterious and appalling in the elder writer have been refined into the spiritually suggestive by his successor. Brown's incidents are more thrilling than Hawthorne's, but infinitely less significant. The paper on "Some Peculiarities of Society in America" treats chiefly of the greater independence there enjoyed by the fair sex. It must be admitted that America is in this respect decidedly in advance of ourselves, and that if our social ideas are really not sufficiently frank and pure to allow us to imitate the American practice in this respect, we are bound in candour to admit our inferiority. A paper on dogs contains many anecdotes well told, with a bearing on the question of reason versus instinct in animals. "Coincidences and Superstitions" treats of the influence of the former in generating the latter. We are not sure that a belief in the significance of coincidences is always so superstitious as it is generally represented. Supposing the warnings conveyed in dreams, for example, to be verified once in a thousand instances, the slight percentage of verifications is enough to make a cautious man hesitate to treat them with absolute indifference.

The principal paper in *Blackwood* is an elaborate review of "Middlemarch," of which work it is justly said that, "had it stood alone, it would have made an era in the literature of fiction." An essay on Goethe contains much able criticism of his principal works, especially "Faust." The estimate of the man, though doing justice to features which could hardly be missed, is, on the whole, too conventional. A sounder knowledge of science would have prevented the writer from seeing any affectation, or even inaccuracy, in Goethe's estimate of the momentous controversy between Cuvier and Geoffroy Saint Hilaire. A lively review of the books of the season cuts up three of the most important with an unsparing hand. We cannot concur with the writer in regarding the late Mr. Brassey as "greater than his life's work." Our estimate of the importance of this is such that it appears to us praise enough for any man to style him equal to it.

Macmillan, more interesting this month than usually of late, opens with a new fiction entitled "A Slip in the Fens." The story is as yet principally remarkable for the extreme vividness of its descriptions of the dreary fen scenery, with its sheets of water, trenches, dykes, pollard willows, crazy cottages, and interminable straight roads. The effect reminds us of some of the early poems of Mr. Tennyson, who forms the subject of an elaborate essay by Mr. Hutton, ingenious and sympathetic, but too much like special pleading in some places. We are glad to have old associations refreshed, but cannot be persuaded that the later poems, which it is the cue of partial criticism to represent as epical, were not correctly designated idylls by the better judgment of the author himself. A paper on *Aeneas Silvius*, afterwards Pope Pius II., traces the stirring career of a versatile, unscrupulous, but not ignoble

adventurer, who made himself Pope by his command of the pen and proficiency in intrigue, and is justly regarded by his biographer as a typical representative of the scholar, courtier, and ecclesiastic of his age. Mrs. Oliphant's "Two Marys" is satisfactorily concluded, and the neatness of Mr. Pollock's lines at Heidelberg deserves a word of compliment.

There is only one contribution of much importance to *Fraser*, General Cluseret's revelations, or professed revelations, of the Commune. The writer seems actuated by two principal motives—to purge himself of complicity in the murder of the Archbishop of Paris, and to reproach his former colleagues for having neglected so glorious an opportunity of robbing a bank. A writer on the proposed federation of the colonies indulges in much eloquent declamation, for which the project affords sufficient scope, but omits to explain how it is to be worked. It would hardly survive the first collision of interests, unless such a state of mutual feeling should have been previously created as to render it superfluous. An interesting article on the prospects of free thought in the Scotch religious communities directs attention to the recent manifestations of this phenomenon in several of them, and to the onslaught which some of the extreme parties are making upon the principle of Church establishments as favourable to it. Mr. Conway's essay on demonology and Mr. R. Rawlinson's discourse on sanitary science are acceptable reprints of useful popular lectures.

In the *Fortnightly Review* Professor Fawcett forcibly points out the impracticability of the project for the "nationalisation" of the land. The cardinal difficulty is that the money for the purpose cannot be forthcoming, unless indeed "nationalisation" means confiscation, a definition repudiated by its advocates. The cost would be, on the lowest calculation, about six times the amount of the National Debt, and, from the high rate at which so prodigious a sum would have to be borrowed, would entail an annual loss of 1½ per cent on the purchase money. The Professor, however, does not leave the subject without pointing out more practical means of remedying the concentration of landed property in few hands. What absurdities in social philosophy may obtain currency appears amusingly enough from the concluding portion of Mr. Booth's paper on Fourier. It seems incredible that the realisation of such visions should ever have been expected by sane men. Blended, however, with these hallucinations are some really profound and suggestive ideas. Fourier, like Comte, magnified a few happy discoveries into a universal science of social regulation, and dressed them up into a system with a pomp ludicrously disproportioned to their actual importance. The colossal vanity of both men as systematists was attended with a touching abnegation and disinterestedness in private life. The substance of Mr. Stephen's able discourse on the codification of the law, illustrated by his practical experience in India, is that the matter is much simpler than usually supposed, and that it would render the principles of law a matter of general interest and comprehension. A perception of this fact may account for the resistance of the bulk of the profession. H. Lawrenny's discussion of "Cause and Design" is able, but abstruse. The chapter from Mr. Morley's forthcoming work on Rousseau treats of the "Nouvelle Héloïse," which is credited with moral dignity as well as susceptibility to passion and natural beauty.

In the *Contemporary Review* we have to note an able paper, by Mr. R. Buchanan, on the author of "Arne" in his character as a dramatist, one in which he has not yet appeared in England. The translations are good, and it is no disparagement either to them or to the original to say that they lack the inimitable freshness of Björnson's novels. The book on the English working classes, by M. Nadaud, a French refugee artisan, is the subject of an interesting notice. Nothing can be more reasonable in the abstract than the reforms which M. Nadaud re-claims for his own country; but, if persuaded by Mr. Herbert Spencer's contribution to the current number of this Review, he will postpone the expectation of them until a profound change has been effected in the character of his countrymen. Mr. Spencer discourses, as usual, on the impotence of individual effort in the presence of general laws—a doctrine which becomes too much of a dogma with him. Mr. Dowden's severe criticism on the American Church's modifications in the English liturgy is designed as a protest against their adoption by the Church of Ireland.

Temple Bar offers excitement enough in Mr. Collins's New Magdalen, and considerable entertainment in Mr. E. James's "Reminiscence of the American Bar," and the lively papers on Talleyrand, Henri Murger, and Captain Marryat. The *Gentleman's Magazine* has plenty of light, amusing, matter, but the only contribution of much literary mark is Mr. Hatton's fiction. Joaquin Miller's "Isles of the Amazons" contains passages of exquisite melody, but the action is very drowsy, and the style very monotonous. *London Society*, besides the staple attraction of Mr. Charles Reade's "Simpleton," has acceptable contributions by Mr. Hatton, the Rev. F. Arnold, and Mr. Perceval Graves. The *Dark Blue* has an amusing paper on the sorrows of French dramatists, and a less amusing one leading up to the conclusion that "It is to Henry Irving that we have to look for a revival of the departed glory of the English stage." We must bestow a sentence of commendation on *Good Words*, and restrict ourselves to a mere acknowledgment of Tinsley, Belgravia, the New Monthly, the Dublin University, Cassell's Magazine, the Etcetera, Once a Week, Good Things, Aunt Judy, and the Monthly Packet.

Christmas Numbers have been issued in connection with the following Magazines:—Tinsley's, Belgravia, Once a Week, London Society, St. James's, Monthly Packet, Nautical Magazine, Good Words, and Sunday Magazine. Messrs. Routledge and Beeton have also published Christmas Annuals, and Tom Hood's Comic Annual and Virtue's Fine Art Annual have been issued.

On Sunday morning it was discovered that during the night Hensworth Hall, near Wakefield, the seat of Mr. W. H. Leatham, had been broken into and several articles of value stolen, the most important of which, both intrinsically and from association, being a piece of silver plate, presented to Mr. Leatham in 1862 by 3762 non-electors of the borough of Wakefield.

The Board of Trade monthly statistics show that during November the value of our imports was £31,445,807, being an increase of £2,093,071 compared with the corresponding month last year; and the value of our exports reached £22,472,958, being an increase of £3,257,445. The past eleven months show a great advance on former years.

A deputation from the council of the Associated Chambers of Commerce waited upon the Lord Chancellor, last Saturday, in order to impress upon him the importance of introducing more of the commercial element into the constitution of the Judicature Commission appointed to inquire into the establishment of Chambers of Commerce. The Lord Chancellor, considering that the Commission was appointed to deal with other questions, thought it would be inexpedient to increase the number of its members in the way suggested.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR JOSEPH RADCLIFFE, BART.

Sir Joseph Radcliffe, second Baronet, of Milnsbridge House, in the county of York, died at his seat, Ridding Park, near Wetherby, on the 29th ult. He was born June 5, 1799, the only son of the Rev. Joseph Pickford, by Mary, his wife, only daughter of Sir John Archibald Grant, Bart., of Monymusk, and grandson of Sir Joseph Radcliffe (which name he assumed in lieu of that of Pickford, by Royal license, Dec. 19, 1795), who was created a Baronet Nov. 2, 1813, and who died Feb. 19 1819, when he was succeeded by his grandson, the gentleman whose death we record. Sir Joseph, the second Baronet, was educated at Westminster; was for some years in the Army, but retired, with the rank of Major, in 1842. He served as High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1857. He married, Oct. 29, 1819, Jacobina Maria, youngest daughter of Captain John Macdonnell, of Leagh, in the county of Inverness (which lady died May 10, 1868), and had issue four sons and eight daughters. The eldest son, now Sir Joseph Percival Pickford Radcliffe, Bart., born Oct. 4, 1824, married, Oct. 20, 1854, Katherine Mary Elizabeth, only surviving child of the late Sir Edward Doughty, Bart., of Tichborne, Hants, and has issue several sons and daughters.

SIR EDWARD ST. AUBYN, BART.

Sir Edward St. Aubyn, Bart., of St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, J.P., died on the 30th ult. He was born Nov. 6, 1799, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1822, and M.A. in 1826. The baronetcy was conferred on him July 31, 1866. Sir Edward married, Jan. 26, 1828, Emma, daughter of General Sir William Knollys, K.C.B., and had issue five sons and three daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir John St. Aubyn, second Baronet, J.P. and D.L. for Cornwall, and M.P. for the western division of that county, who was born Oct. 23, 1829, and married, July 15, 1856, Lady Elizabeth Clementina Townshend, second daughter of John, fourth Marquis Townshend, by whom he has issue six sons and four daughters.

DOWAGER LADY SEATON.

The Right Hon. Elizabeth, Lady Seaton, wife of Field Marshal Lord Seaton, G.C.B., died recently, aged eighty-two. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of the Rev. James Yonge, of Puslinch, Devon, by Anne, his second wife, daughter of Edward Granger, Esq., of The Castle, Exeter, and was descended from a very ancient Devonshire family. She was married June 21, 1814, and was mother of the present Lord Seaton, and of several other children.

MISS TYLNEY-LONG.

Dorothy Tylney-Long, eldest surviving daughter of the late Sir James Tylney-Long, Bart., and granddaughter, maternally, of the fourth Earl of Plymouth, died at Stoke, Devonport, on the 30th ult., aged eighty-one. The death of this lady recalls the remembrance of one of the greatest heiresses in England. Her eldest sister, Catherine Tylney-Long, who succeeded, at the death of her brother, Sir James Tylney-Long, the last Baronet, of Draycot, to the extensive family estates and to a great personal property, married the Hon. William Wellesley-Pole, afterwards so well known as Mr. Long-Wellesley and Earl of Mornington.

MR. HOLDICH-HUNGERFORD, OF DINGLEY PARK.

Henry Hungerford Holdich-Hungerford, Esq., of Dingley Park and Maidwell Hall, in the county of Northampton, J.P. and D.L., died, in St. James's-place, on the 2nd inst. He was born, Jan. 9, 1803, the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Holdich, A.M., Rector of Maidwell, and succeeded by will to the estates of John Peach-Hungerford, Esq., M.P. for Leicestershire, who died in 1809. In compliance with that gentleman's testamentary injunction, he assumed, on attaining his majority, in 1824, the surname and arms of Hungerford, and in 1828 he served as High Sheriff for Northamptonshire. He married, Aug. 4, 1846, Honoria, daughter of Francis Forester, Esq., by Lady Louisa Catherine Barbara Vane, his wife, eldest daughter of the first Duke of Cleveland, and by her, who died July 16, 1859, leaves a son and heir, Henry Vane Forester, born 1852, and other issue.

THE REV. C. W. ETHELSTON.

The Rev. Charles Wicksted Ethelston, of Wicksted Hall, in the county of Chester, Rector and patron of Uplyme, Devonshire, died on the 30th ult., at his rectory house. He was born Dec. 24, 1799, the eldest son of the Rev. Charles Wicksted Ethelston, of Wicksted Hall, by Mary, his wife, daughter and heiress of John Threlfall, Esq., of Chorley. He claimed descent paternally from the ancient Saxon family of Ethelstone, and was in the female line representative of the old Cheshire house of Wicksted. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and there graduated B.A. in 1822. He married, in May, of that year, Anne, only child and heiress of Robert Peel, Esq., of Wallington Hall, nephew of the first Sir Robert Peel, Bart., and leaves, with other issue, an eldest son, Edmund, who has taken the name of Peel, and is now of Wallington Hall, Norfolk, and Bryn-y-Pys, Flintshire.

Lord Shrewsbury met the tenantry on his Worcester-shire estates, last week, and in the course of his address to them he recognised the importance of supplying the agricultural labourer with a good home. There was a want of cottage accommodation upon some of his estates, but he was doing his best to meet it; and if he lived all his Worcestershire tenants should have proper cottages upon their farms. At present he was carrying out this work upon his estates in Cheshire.

A grand harmonium, sets of wind instruments, and libraries of music, to be chosen by the successful competitors at next year's national music meetings, are offered as second prizes in several of the classes by Messrs. Alexandre, Besson, Boosey, Chappell, and Novello respectively. These are given in addition to the money prizes presented by the Crystal Palace Company. The £1000 challenge cup being manufactured by Cox and Co. is to be ready for delivery in February next, when it will be handed over to the South Wales Choir, in accordance with the rules of the National Music Meetings, after having been publicly exhibited at the Crystal Palace.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

E. New York.—1. Quite right. 2. We have heard from other sources that Problem No. 1486, by Mr. Shinkman, after being sent to us for insertion, was published by him in another paper. This is a most irregular proceeding, and unless a satisfactory explanation of it be given we must, in self-defence, decline further contributions from the same source.

C. F. R.—Look again. You evidently know at present very little of Chess. A beginner with a month's practice only could hardly make so many mistakes as you have made as to Problem No. 1487. The position and solution are perfectly correct. Mate can be given in three moves, do what Black will. Mate cannot be given in two moves, do what White will.

G. A. R., Guildford.—All contributions intended for insertion must be accompanied by the sender's name and address.

PROBLEMS RECEIVED FROM F. Healey—H. E. Kidson—W. S. Pavitt—C. W. of Sunbury—James Pierce—W. T. Pierce—B. W. R. of Duffield—S. B.—and Punjab, with thanks.

CHARLEY, A. F., and Others.—The common-place solution of Problem No. 1501, beginning with 1. B. takes B, was evidently overlooked by the author. This is to be regretted, as his own solution is pretty and piquant.

THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1501 has been received from Inez—Chalmers—B. A.—F. R. S.—T. W. of Canterbury—Euclid—Percy—M. P.—Sigma—F. W.—X. Y. Z.—Chabot—M. D.—Ferdinand and Miranda—L. S. D.—P. P. P. of Bruges—W. H. Gussion—L. H. B.—R. B. Seale—Toby and Ben—T. Atkinson—Frank—Old Crony—Mugroo—Ye Jolly Tinker—A. Wood—M. McIntyre—Omega—Camdenians—Thelks—A. Delannoy—Ornitherynthus—A. D. Gilbert—Senex—Peter—W. B. V.—G. M.—Feske and Taylor—C. W. K.—C. I. W. B.—M. diena—H. Frau of Lyons—W. Airey—Wilson Moore—S. T. H.—Faversham—G. S. of Thornbury—Milly—Gargantua—W. T. E.—Try Again—Fergus—Keith and Kate—Boss—Guss—Mann—Fabrice—Omiron—F. H. of Mons—E. N. of Hawick—Joseph Sowden—E. B. B.—W. F. D.—Mentone—Burgos—A. R. P.—Philo S.—I. I. Iasselt—R. D. T.—Von Armfelt—Luttrell—Major Fox—H. Dryden—S. I. G. F.—Charles Dale.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1502.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K Kt 8th	B to K B 3rd*	3. Mates.	
2. Q to Q 2nd (ch)	Any move		

* 1. B to K Kt 2nd
2. Q takes B (ch)

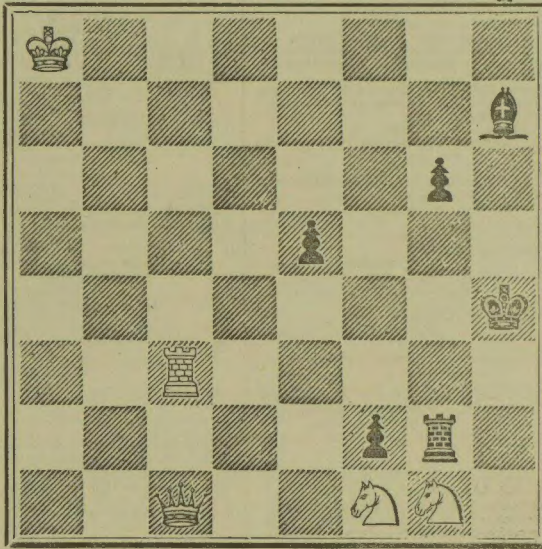
B to K Kt 2nd
Kt interposes

3. Q gives mate.

PROBLEM NO. 1503.

By Mr. W. S. PAVITT.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and give mate in three moves.

THE KNIGHT'S TOUR NO. XIV.

rna	erea	ommeac	yfin	toso	erode	at	sti
lust	ght	gain	nan	kefr	lland	lve	uent
ndm	dtu	dwh	itt	asil	hean	and	bre
inal	hatso	ocau	dta	ur	h	ceyo	the m
dfr	ako	x	eref	ufr	ys	dt	ainst
ons	a	oan	sey	ndt	tinu	igh	ter
wit	oure	rin	etyo	romr	ita	ugoa	nan
by	halls	hea	ndt	thyo	ur	ybu	ttole

A solution is requested.

GAME PLAYED AT THE NORTH GERMAN CONGRESS.

(Scotch Gambit.)

BLACK (Dr. Goring).	WHITE (Mr. Neumann).	BLACK (Dr. Goring).	WHITE (Mr. Neumann).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. P takes P	Q to K 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	22. B takes Kt	P takes B
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	Mr. Neumann thinks he could have won by taking with the Queen, thus—	
4. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P	23. Q to K R 3rd (ch)	K to Kt sq
5. Q B takes P	P to Q 3rd	24. Q to Q R 3rd	Q to Q 5th (ch)
6. Q to Kt 3rd	Kt to K R 3rd	25. K to R 4th	Q to R 5th
7. Q to Q R 3rd	B to Q 2nd	26. Q takes Q	B takes Q
8. Kt to Q 4th	Kt to Q R 4th	27. R takes B	B to K 2nd
9. Q to K Kt 3rd	Kt takes B	28. R to K B 7th	K R to K sq
10. Kt takes Kt	P to Q B 4th	29. R to Q R 7th	P to Q 4th
11. Kt takes Kt	B to Q Kt 4th	30. P to K Kt 3rd*	R to Q 3rd
12. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to Q 2nd	and wins.	
13. Kt to Q 2nd	Q to Q 2nd	By this masterly move Dr. Goring com-	
14. Castles on K's side	P to K B 3rd	mands a drawn battle. The position is	
15. P to K 6th	Kt to B 2nd	supremely interesting.	
16. P to K 5th	B P takes P	23. Q takes R	
17. P takes P	Castles	24. Q to K R 3rd (ch) K to Kt sq	
18. P to Q R 4th	B to Q B 3rd	25. Q to Q R 3rd K to B sq	
19. P to Q R 5th	Kt takes P	26. Q to K R 3rd (ch) K to Kt sq	
20. Kt to Q Kt 6th (ch)	P takes Kt	27. Q to Q R 3rd	
Ingenious, but not sound.		and the game was abandoned as drawn.	

* 30. Kt to Q Kt 3rd R to K B sq, and wins.
But in this latter variation he has surely made a miscalculation. The utmost he could do would be to make a drawn game. For suppose his opponent now plays—
31. Kt takes Q B P R takes R, or
32. R takes P (ch), and gives mate in three more moves.

Chess by Correspondence.

The following Game was conducted by correspondence between Mr. THOROLD, of Bath, and Mr. CHARLETON, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.—(Svedish Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	9. Castles	P to Q Kt 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	10. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q R 4th
3. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P	11. P to K 5th	P to Q Kt 5th
4. B to Q B 4th	P takes P	12. P takes Kt	P takes Kt
5. Q B takes P	Q to K 2nd	13. Q B takes P	Kt to Q Kt 5th
6. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	14. K R to K sq (ch)	B to K 2nd
7. Q to Q B 2nd	Q to Q B 4th	15. R takes B (ch)	Q takes R
8. B to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	16. P takes P.	

After this unlooked-for and decisive blow the second player abandoned the game.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Colin Sharpe, Esq., of The Terrace, Clapham-common, was proved, on the 27th ult., by Mrs. Anne Bowness Sharp, the relict, and James Bowman Sharp and Colin Kimber Sharp, the sons of the deceased, the executors, the personality being sworn under £90,000. The testator leaves to his wife his residence at Clapham-common, his household furniture and effects, and an immediate legacy of £300; he also leaves her for life the income of £12,000 New Three per Cents, 248 London and Greenwich Railway Shares, £800 Ten per Cent Bonds Imperial Gaslight and Coke Company, and £180 per annum Liverpool, London, and Globe Six per Cent Annuity. Subject to a few pecuniary legacies, all his real estate and the residue of his personal estate is left to his two sons equally.

The will and codicil of John Edmund Anderdon, Esq., of Henlade, in the parish of Rushton, Somersetshire, was proved in London, on the 2nd inst., by Philip Wykeham Martin, Esq., M.P., the Rev. Francis Henry Murray, and Thomas Salt, Esq., M.P., the executors. The personal property is sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Jane Anderdon, all his furniture and personal effects (except a silver vase, the property of his grandfather, which is made a heirloom), a pecuniary legacy of £300, and £1200 per annum for life. His mansion house and property at Henlade, and all his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold estate, the testator settles upon his issue; and in default thereof upon his uncle, Captain Hobart Grant Anderdon, for life, conditionally upon his residing and keeping up an establishment at Henlade, with remainder to his issue, and upon failure thereof upon his nephew, Henry Edward Murray, and his issue; and he provides that his said nephew shall take the name and use the arms of Anderdon. The testator gives all his Six per Cent and Three per Cent Bonds in the Buenos Ayres Railway to his uncle, James Hughes Anderdon, and to each of his executors a complimentary legacy of £100; the residue of his personal property is directed to be laid out in the purchase of land, to be settled to the same uses as his freehold property.

The will of Mary J. Taylor (wife of William Taylor), of Harptree Court, Somersetshire, and of Thorn House, Eastbourne, was proved on the 26th ult., and probate, limited to all such personal estate and effects as she had a power to dispose of by virtue of a settlement, dated March 6, 1862, was granted to William Taylor (the husband), Alexander Patrick Law, and George Broderick, the executors; the personal property under such limitation being sworn under £35,000. The testatrix leaves to her husband the farming stock and crops on her two farms at West Ham, and a pecuniary legacy of £5000; to Frederick Hallett, £500; to Richenda Fry, £500; and to Alexander Patrick Law, £200. There are several specific bequests to her children by Mr. Gurney, her former husband, and some annuities to servants and dependants. The testatrix appoints all her real estate and the residue of her personal estate to her said husband, William Taylor, for life, and after his decease to William Anselm Gurney Taylor absolutely.

The will of Frederick Dundas, Esq., Lord-Lieutenant of Orkney and Zetland, was proved on the 5th inst., by J. R. W. Hildyard, Esq., Ralph Thomas Fawcett, Esq., and Lawrence Dundas, Esq., the executors. The personal property in the United Kingdom is sworn under £20,000. The testator bequeaths to his sister, Charlotte Amelia Fawcett, for life, his plate and pictures, and after her decease, to his niece, Florence Caroline Mary Fawcett; to Andrew Gold, £200; to Flower Dale Tripp, £100; and to Joseph Fowler, £400, and all his horses and carriages. The pecuniary legacies are given free of duty. The residue of his property, subject to annuities to two of his sisters, testator gives to his said niece, Miss F. C. M. Fawcett. The testator recites in the will his intention, by a Scotch will, to leave his estate at Papdale, near Kirkwall, to be sold, and the proceeds to go in the same manner as the residue under this will.

The will of John Nelson, of Doctors'-commons, Proctor, has been proved under £40,000.

The will of James Holt, formerly of Sydney, New South Wales, and late of Upper Tooting, has been proved under £30,000.

Mr. Robert Palmer, formerly M.P. for Berks, has bequeathed £5000 to the Royal Berks Hospital.

THE GALE AND LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

Not in vain was the warning "drum" hoisted on Saturday. A severe and sudden storm, which burst almost simultaneously, on Sunday afternoon, over the south-west of England and Ireland, has added several fresh disasters to the recently-extended list of casualties at sea. In London the gale, heralded by a torrent of rain, continued throughout the night, which was extremely wild—gusts of wind of tremendous force succeeding each other at short intervals.

During the gale the following good work was performed by the life-boats of the National Institution. The Selsey life-boat Four Sisters saved, in a very exhausted state, the crew of five men from the disabled schooner Excel, of Milford. The Plymouth life-boat Prince Consort rescued four men from the brigantine Eliza, of Blyth; and while out to this wreck the boat received severe damage through striking on a sharp rock. Being called out again, however, the brave life-boat men hesitated not a moment, but proceeded to the brig Fearful of Portsmouth, and saved her crew of eight men, although the boat was full of water and the heavy seas broke incessantly over her. The Penarth life-boat saved six men, and the barque Eleanor of Quebec. The Pakefield No. 1 life-boat brought ashore the crew of two men from the barge Jane of Rochester. The Palling No. 1 life-boat, after three trials, was enabled to save the crew of six men from the brigantine Hector of Newcastle; and the Kimeridge life-boat, a 28-ft., five-oared boat, after one ineffectual attempt, saved the whole of the crew of fifteen men from the ship Stralsund of Stralsund, which was wrecked on the Isle of Purbeck, Dorset.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday week, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman, F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read by the secretary, Mr. Richard Lewis, rewards to the amount of £583 were granted to the crews of life-boats of the society for services rendered during the past month. The silver medal of the institution, a copy of the vote inscribed on vellum, and £5 each were presented to Mr. Charles Blampied, farmer; Mr. Elias Whitley, farmer; and John Bouchard, labourer, of St. Marten's, Jersey, in acknowledgment of their gallant and determined services in putting off twice in a small boat, during a heavy gale from the westward, and saving the crew of eighteen men of the stranded ship Isabella Northcote, of Christiana; £5 were also voted to a man and his wife for their assistance on the occasion. Other rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts, and payments amounting to £2250 were ordered to be made on life-boat establishments.

The Queen has commanded that the officers and troops of the Looshaï expedition shall receive a commemorative medal.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL (late Dreadnought), Greenwich, S.E., supported by voluntary contributions, for Sick Seamen of all Nations.
FUNDS are urgently needed.
Bankers—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birch-in-lane.
S. KEMBALL COOK, House Governor and Secretary.

LONDON HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, Great Ormond-street.—SPECIAL APPEAL.—The Sixty Beds of this Hospital are now all occupied, but cannot be so unless the Board of Management receive fresh contributions. Donations, however small, and Subscriptions earnestly solicited and inspection invited.
Bankers—Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co., and Union Bank, Argyl-place, W.
Total number of patients treated to end of November, 1872, 103,618.
JOHN R. WARREN, Clerk of the Hospital.

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During the Winter Months a REDUCTION of 25 per cent will be made upon APARTMENTS taken by the week.
Board, £3 8s. per week; Apartments according to size and position; Attendance, 1s. per day. Hydropathic, Turkish, Ozon, and every Description of Baths in the Hotel.
Table d'Hôte at 6.30 p.m.

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"THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION: ITS CLAIMS UPON THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH."

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Adjudicators:—
R. Payne Smith, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, late Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford.
Professor Calderwood, LL.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy, University of Edinburgh.
Rev. G. W. Oliver, Principal of the Battersea (Wealean) Training College.
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Twelve Months will be given for the Writing of the Essay.

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TO WEDGWOOD COLLECTORS.—On VIEW at R. J. MITCHELL and SONS' New and Second-hand Book Establishment, 52, Parliament-street, London, S.W., a magnificent specimen of the SMOOTH BUFF GROUND WEDGWOOD WARE (date about 1785), in the shape of a Pot-pourri Vase; wood cover, the whole beautifully enriched with flowers and birds, in brilliant gold and colours, finished with exquisite artistic taste. None to equal it in our national collections—viz., the British, Kensington, Bethnal Green, or Geological Museums.

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